Oxford Democrat.

No. 12, Vol. 5, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, July 29, 1845. Old Series, No. 22, Vol. 14.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY

C. W. Stiliett,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

Written for the Democrat.

A SUMMER MORNING.

Lo! gleaming in the dappled east,
The amorous sun appears;
And night, before the amber ray,
Dissolves in dewy tears!
The lessening shadows now have fled
From hill and dale, away;
And earth rejoices in the light
That ushers in the day!

By sunny wood, and waving tree—
By tangled brake and thorn,
The zephyr, sportive, hies to breathe
A welcome to the morn!
The violet, slumbering by the stream,
In the far forest bower—
The dewy rose that drinks the morn,
Laugh in his magic power!

How brightly gleams the starry dew
On every floweret-stem—
The only jewel that bedecks
Aurora's diadem!
While every little purling rill,
That wanders 'neath the spray
And whispers to the lovely flow'rs—
Shines in the morning ray.

How softly breaks the wild-bird's song
From yon embowering tree,
While echo quietly catches up
The joyous minstrelsy!
Like music from a brighter sphere,
Where gladness only reigns,
Comes on my over wakeful ear,
Those soft, mellifluous strains!

The eye may boast her quietness,
So holy and serene,—
Her brilliant train of flashing stars,
And pale, resplendent green,—
Sunset, the lovely clouds that float
Along her dappled hall—
But morning hath a loveliness,
Unequalled by them all!

"The bridal of the earth and sky,"
Resplendent morn, thou art!
Thy cheering rays diffuse a joy
To every suffering heart!
The sick-man in his lonely room,
Shut from the cooling air,—
The student, pining in his home—
Alike, thy gladness share!

Joy seems to wake beneath thy tread,
As flow'rets, 'neath the Spring;
And pleasure flaps to thee, once more,
Her bright and gaudy wing!
Thus in the morning of our lives,
Let us be glad and gay;
Nor suffer wordly care to damp
The brightness of our day!

MALVINA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MOUTHFUL OF PICKLED DOG.

A long-limbed, wiry-made countryman of the real Alleghanian breed, determined the other day to have a full view of Niagara before emigranting from Western New York to Wisconsin, whether his folks' were all bound. Having partly satisfied his curiosity on Goat Island, he crossed to the Canada side, as soon after presented himself at the hotel near the falls, asking if they couldn't give a fellow something to eat.'

'Where do you come from, my friend,' said an Englishman who sat smoking a cigar upon a piazza, and who thought he saw in our friend a fit subject for a quiz.

'Where do I come from, mister? why from a good long way off, if you only knowed it; and that is clean from the Forks of the Alleghany, near down alongside the Seneca nation, in York State, is my place when I'm to home.

'The Forks of the Alleghania!' said the other: —then I suppose, my friend, you are a true specimen of what your countrymen call a out-and-out United Stateser, a real tive Alleghanian and no mistake.'

'I never heard afore of such a critter as an Alleghanian; but I tell ye mister, I come from jest among the spurs of the mountains, the real sprouts of the old back-bone; and if Alleghanian means the real pickly grit of Ameriky, I am just some of that same—I am. A true Alleghanian boulder by heaven; and I only want the see the man that has a word to say agin it—I do

'I did not mean to annoy you, my friend,' said the Englishman soothingly. 'I only wished to ask you about that dog of yours. He looks to me like an Indian dog; and hearing you ask for some refreshments, suggested the inquiry whether or not that was the kind of dog they eat in the Seneca nation, near which it seems you have resided.

'Eat Huck? eat my dog Huck? I'd like to see man or hound, mister that would dare to put a tooth in him.

'Why, my good fellow,' replied John Bull, whose sporting sensibilities were so roused by this remark that he instantly forgot his waggery —'why I have a bull-terrier here in the yard, that would eat him up at one mouthful. I said he looked like an Indian dog; but in truth, when I come to examine him he is nothing but what we would call in England a miserable cur.

'I tell yo, mister, if Huck be a cur, he is nevertheless a raal Alleghanian cur, as you call it, and such a cur will lick five times his weight in English bull-dogs.'

'Why he has no scars about him to show that he is a fighter,' said the Englishman, curiously examining the dog's head and ears.'

'Shall I tell you why Mr?

'Why?'

'Because Alleghanian dogs is a kind of a critter that give scars instead of taking them.'

Ah! that's it is it? said the Englishman drily. 'Well, my Alleghanian friend, I will bet you this golden sovereign against a silver dollar, that my bull-terrier will shake the Alleghanian cur of yours to pieces in less than five minutes, by my watch—in short, will make a single mouthful of him.

'Wal, Wal—that's all fair, replied the Alleganian, scratching his head. But you see mister, Hauk ain't had is vittles to-day, no more than his master, and it isn't in flesh and blood to do do its best at fighting on an empty stomach.'

'I will order your dog to be fed, then. You can mean-while, be eating your own dinner, and we'll have the fight afterwards.'

'That's all fair, that's fair, too; but, mister, as to planking down my silver shiner on that yellow peice, I don't know that I altogether like that, somehow. We don't see much gold our way, and that sovereign, as you call it, looks to me for all the world only like a brass Indian medal.'

'You won't bet on your cur then, said John Bull contemptuously. 'You repudiata, perhaps, all you have said in his praise: in a word, you back out!,'

'Back out mister? Nothin' on airth is further from my nature, I tell'ed you I were a boulder—a raal Allenhanian boulder—and I am. But I want to fix things in a Christian like manner, and not rob folks of their money on the highway as it were.

How then, shall we make up the match, my good fellow?' said the Englishman, not unkindly

'Why, now,' replied the Alleghanian, with great simplicity, 'if you and your bull-terrier want so much to get a fight out of Hauk and me, why can't you go in and tell the gentleman who keeps the tavern—whom you know and I don't know—why can't you tell the gentleman to give me and Hauk a raal good dinner, with something good for a feller to drink, and then let the dog fight afterwards to decide which of us is to pay the shot. Why can't you do that, I say, if you are,so tearing mad to have a fight that you will risk your gold upon it?'

The Englishman could not help laughing heartily at the Alleghanian's notions of what constituted a fair bet; for the proposed arrangement left John Bull nothing to win, whatever might be the result of the fight, except the possible satisfaction of seeing the countryman's poor cur receive a drubbing from his bull-terrier. Diverted however, with such an original, he instantly ordered the tavern-keeper to give the Alleghanian whatever he might want for himself and his dog, adding, that he would be responsible for the bill.

'Wal, I guess I'm all ready,' said our Alleghanian friend, about half an hour afterwards, as he stepped out on the piazza, smacking his lips, and wiping his mouth with his coat-sleeve; 'I guess I'm ready mister, and you may bring along that bull-pup of your'n as quick as you please, for I have to be going.'

'Here he is,' said John Bull, and in the same moment a stout, compactly built, and vigorous looking dog, with his tusks like those of a wild boor protruding from his black muzzle, roused himself from under the bench on which his master was sitting. He gave a low, muffled growl as he rose, while poor Hauk, who was just thrusting his nose out of the door way.

'Don't be too sure of that,' replied the other, 'the fight always lies deep down in our Alleghanian dogs; but when you ons't get at it, 'tis the raal thing, and no mistake As for Hauk, here, he hasn't had his drink yet: and besides that, I always talk to him all alone by hisself, afore he goes into a fight—I always do.'

'Well, there's water in the horse trough, and there's the bar-room for your talk, said John Bull utterly confounded by what he now cursed, in wardly, as the cool impudence of the United Stateser, who had swindled him out of a dinner in the name of a dog that would not stand up to receive a flogging.

'Drink from the horse trough?' cried the Alleghanian, disdainfully. 'Hauk isn't than kind of a critter mister.

'What does he drink then?'

'Drink? why he never drinks anything but pepper-sauce. You may look, mister, but I tell you, pepper-sauce is my dogs drink. I see that gentleman in the bar has lots of bottles of it on an upper shelf, and if he will only let me have a couple of 'em, with that pail, in that back room, so as I can talk to Hauk alone, while he drinks, —I say, if you will only tell the gentleman in the bar to furnish me with these conviences, I'll soon show you whether or not that British Bull-terrier of your'n can eat up an Alleghanian cur at a mouthful.'

Give me the fellow the bottles the pail, and the back room,' roared John Bull through the open window; 'give him whatever he wants, and put the whole down in my bill; I'm determined to hold the knave to his original agreement, in some way or other.'

Within the next five minutes the Alleghanian had shut himself in the room communicating with the bar, empied the pepper sauce into the pail, and placing his dog Hauk there in, saturated throughly his shaggy coat with the pungent mixture The Englishman, all impatient, meanwhile stepped into the bar-room, followed by the Bull-terrier, when suddenly the inner door was flung open, and there stood the Alleghanian, gesticulating with one hand while he held Hauk with the other.

'Bring on your dog!' he shouted—'bring on your Brittish bull-terrier that is going to eat us up?—bring him on; I say, let's see if an Alleghanian cur isn't more than a mouthful for him.'

Sczt—sczt—seize him!' hissed John Bull between his teeth, at the same time clapping his hands and striding rapidly toward the inner door while his bull terrier, with a fierce growl, sprang past him full at the throat of Poor Hauk. The Alleghanian had released his own hold upon his dog, and it seemed as if all must be over with him if those jaws once fastened upon his neck. The yealp of Hauk proved, indeed, that the bull-terrier had give one severe bight, but the next moment saw the latter rebounding against his masters legs and working his salavering jaws as if trying to disengage a swarm of hornets that had lodged upon his palate.

'You confounded scoundral;' roared the Englishman, 'what poison have you put upon the hair of your vile cur?'

'Wal, mister,' qouth the Alleghanian, coolly 'I rather guess that Hauk was in in sitch an allfired passion for a fight, the pepper-sauce he drank jist now must have sweated through. At any rate, your bull-pup seems to have had enough of pickled dog ot one mouthful.

'You scoundral, you!' thundered the indignant Britton, 'I have a good mind to take you in hand myself, and puish you well for the villainous trick.

Now don't use such ugly words mister, I'm a boulder, I'm one of 'em, I tell ye, and no mistake —a raal Alleghanian boulder. But if you want right in earnest to get a fight out of me, all you have to do, is to order supper and a bed for me and to-morrw, after breakfast, you and I will try a friendly knock down or so, to decide which shall pay for him.'

The crowd, which had, meanwhile collected around the door of the tavern shouted with laughter at his proposition, while John Bull hastily retired from the scene, having probably already had enough of a raal Alleghanian boulder.

THE PEARL OF THE PACIFIC. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, describing a number of the Islands of the Pacific, alluded to one called Nauvoo, or Proby's Island, the Pearl of the Pacific. It is said to be an insolated spot, some thirty or forty miles in circuit, distant three or four degree from any other land, contains from 1000 to 1500 inhabitants. There is every variety of scenery hill, dale and valley, delightfully interspersed, covered with verdant trees, and abounding in all kinds of tropical fruits; a salubrious climate, which is so warm that clothing can be easily dispensed with consequently no more is worn than a proper respect for decency requires. The natives themselves seem to be tinctured with its mildness, and everything moving in its atmosphere possesses unusual docility. Emphatically it is the abode of innocence and peace. It is governed by a King and a Governor, who have complete control over all the affairs of the inhabitants. The King enacts laws puts them in force, sees them carried out, purchases and sells for each individual, when trading with strangers in the public mart, though those who wish can dispose of their own at their option. Their laws are simple, and are chiefly confined to the usual duties of parents to children the suppression of vice, and the inculcation of virtue—of which honesty, hospitality and chastity are the most cardinal, and wo betide the delinquent! His punishment is speedy and severe.—Disobedience and want of respect in children to parents, are most severely punished by castigation, lacerating the back of the offender in some conspicuous place as an indelible mark of disgrace, though in truth, seldom does an occasion for the exercise occur. The people are all as one family; the younger paying implicit obedience to the more advanced in years. Lewdness of speech or action is every where discountenanced, insomuch that a native holds it degrading to be guilty of either. What a picture is here presented to the civilized world! Well may we blush, when we compare our own manners and customs with those untutored children of nature; we may look on and admire—we may imitate in some measure, but never with our hosts of vices, can we arrive so near perfection.

HAYING. Haying is a busy season with farmers There is usually a great deal of labor to be performed in a short time; the grass must be cut, made, raked and got in with the least possible delay, or it will suffer a diminution of value proportionate to the time exhausted in doing it.—To obviate this evil, it is necessary to be on the alert; the men must be in the field betimes, equipped with good and sufficient tools, and their physical energies supported by healthful and invigorating food. There must be system, a 'code of regulations' adapted to the urgencies of the occasion that no unnecessary delay may be had, and the work progress judiciously and in order. Young hands often do themselves irreparable injury from an ill-timed ambition to be thought great mowers—and exposing their systems to evils which no subsequent care on their part, is competent to remove. We have no doubt that at least three fifths of our young farmers are injured in this way, and it is not long since the grave closed over the remains of one who dated the commencement of the disease which resulted in his death, from the suicidal exertions of a single day in haying.

Political.

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It has been well and truly said, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The shackles of oppression may be broken at a single blow; but to *obtain* freedom is one thing; to *preserve* it another. The valor of the soldier is necessary to achieve liberty and independence; the wisdom of the statesman, incorruptible virtue, intelligence, and sleepless vigilance of the whole people, are required to perpetuate them. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few." The selfishness of man prompts him to invade the rights of others, to obtain privileges for himself, which he is unwilling to concede to them; and this conflict of interest and passion often disturbs the very foundation of the social and political edifice. Those who rely upon the excellence of the *principles* of the democratic party to sustain it under all exigencies, embrace a dangerous fallacy. "*Faith* without *works* is dead;" it is ACTION which alone can make principles operative, and sustain the RIGHT against the WRONG. Common sense teaches that in political matters this action must be combined. Isulated efforts of individual patriotism; the struggles of men single handed, to accomplish great and benefitial political results, must always be comparatively weak and impotent. The strength and union of the masses are essential to the support of free government; and these can only be obtained by the recognition and establishment of a basis or rule of action to which all shall assent. The rule or basis of action becomes not less valuable and important than the principles it is designed to support. They are inseparably connected, and the one cannot be assailed without endangering the other; nor can one be subverted without overthrowing the other. They must stand or fall together. It is the RULE of action that produces UNITY OF ACTION; and without UNITY, action would only be a conflict of individual opinions and interests, in which the parties would exhaust their energiest without accomplishing auy valuable purpose. But upon what reasonable ground can men who embrace essentially the same principles, unite? It is obvious that it must be the voluntary acquiescence of the minority in the will of a majority. Upon this basis the democratic party stands. It can stand on no other; and the moment its members cease to occupy this safe and impregnable position, its power and ascendancy are gone. We have had abundant proof of this fact. We have seen it exemplified to the Union, in the State, in counties and in towns. All the disasters of the democratic party have had their origin in a departure from this safe and necessary rule. A strict adherence to it then, must be considered an indispensable portion of DEMOCRATIC FAITH, and its constant PRACTICE a necessary qualification of PARTY MEMBERSHIP. No one who refuses to abide by it, no matter how long or earnest may be his PROFESSIONS of democracy, can justly claim to be a democrat, for he repudiates the principle of action by which the party is bound together, and its existence maintained. The strength of the Democratic party is in its PRINCIPLES *and* ORGANIZATION. In fact, its organization constitutes a portion of its principles; and yet we have often seen its ORGANIZATION assailed by persons making great pretensions to democracy! This is really the only vulnerable point in the democratic fortress; and therefore it should be guarded with the greatest vigilance, for it is here that the covert and open enemies of our cause make their most frequent and successful assaults. In this county the democratic party has been several times placed in the most imminent peril, and more than once, it has been partially defeated, by democrats disregarding the obligations, and refusing to act with the majority. Such acts of political resuscaney have been quite too leniently treated here and elsewhere. The bands of party organization become loosened by such indulgence, and there is some danger, if we no not tighten them, that we shall soon be made to suffer severely by our imprudence and folly in tolerating among us those who refuse to be governed by its embodied and expressed will, "Unconditional acquiescence in the will of a majority," was the maxim of Jefferson; and it should be the rule and conduct of every democrat: It is so of all who do not cherish a factious spirit—of all who are not more intent upon their own aggrandizement than the good of the whole people; of all who do not wish for advantages they ought not to possess, and which they cannot enjoy without injury to others. Adherence at this time to this rule, will carry us safely through all our difficulties. The democratic party in this State has sufficient *numerical* strength to insure its success. All that is wanting is *union* and *concert of action*; and these can be attained in no other way than by every member of the party, cheerfully yielding his support to whatever the majority of his political associates may decide upon. The voice of the majority must be considered the voice of the whole, if we would not introduce anarchy and confusion into our ranks. If this course is adopted we have nothing to fear from the machinations and strength of our opponents. Their hopes and expectations, growing out of what they believe our irreconcilable differences, will be disappointed; and the power of the State remain in safe hands, and its wise policy and prosperous condition continue unchanged.

It is no time to indulge in heart burnings and strife. All our strength is needed to combat with our old opponents, and it is worse than folly for democrats to waste their energies in quarreling with one another in presence of a common foe, who is only waiting and watching the turn of battle, to step in and bear off the trophies of victory. Let us then exhort our political brethern to cease wrangling; and strive as hard to make friends as they have done to make enemies of each other. Let them leave the reproachful epithets of "*barnburner*," "*old hunker*" and *conservative*," to the exclusive use of their political opponents, for the bandying of such terms among themselves is neither becoming or beneficial.—They are terms without meaning or significancy, further than they serve to manifest the spleen and dislike of those who used them, and the low grovelling passions to which they would appear to effect sinister and unworthy purposes. Utica Observer.

CAUTIOUS.

We preceive that many of the federal papers in the State, are publishing the ribald communications of a "member of the legislature," in which charges the most preposterous, absurd, and ridiculous are made against Governor Anderson and several other gentlemen of the highest respectability, connected with the State government. These papers with the exception of one or two of the baser sort, who have no respect for themselves and no character for decency or truth to loose, publish these harmless effusions of spumy malignity without any endorsement whatever—thus permitting them to go before their readers for what they are worth. To this we have no objection further than it betrays a want of good taste. But when we consider that these same papers greedily sopped up and devoured with great apparent gusto the miserable garbage that an old State's prison convict threw before them, and rolled their eyes in well affected horror on the publication of the improbabilities hoods which he uttered, and dished them out to their readers as rare dainties, we certainly cannot be suprised at their descending still lower, and attempting to feast their friends on the more improbable statements which have been furnished by a "member of the legislature." So palpably absurd are the statements made in those communications, that it would be entirely superfluous to correct on contradict them—they carry upon their face their own refutation

Some of the more decent of the federal papers, however, so distinctly preceive the absurdity of the statements made in these communications that they find it necessary to put in a special disclaimer on their own behalf, of any intention of vouching for the correctness of such 'Sam Hyde' stories. Thus the editor of the Saco Union on publishing one of the communications, says:

"We give the communication a place without vouching for the correctness of its statements, &c."

This certainly is very prudent in the editor.—He does not wish his readers to suppose that he is so extremely verdant as to be deceived by such absurd tales. This is all very well, but it really looks as though he did not place a very high estimate upon the preception of his readers, or, he wohld not have deemed it necessary to disclaim all belief in such ridiculous fables.

This is however, no new mode of electioneering with the federal party. The capital on which most of their campaigns have been fought has consisted of the most unfounded, wholesale Roorbacks conceivable. Who has forgotten the thousand-and-one downright palpable, cut-and-cat untruths which they paraded in glaring capitals in the columns of their papers during tha election of last summer? But what is remarkable is the fact, that the more absurd and foolish their stories are, the more earnest are they in promulgating them. But such is their practice, and their reputation has become so common and well established for this kind of romancing, that very little harm is done by it. Thus far this year we have seen nothing in their customary line of electioneering stock save the production of Dr. Somersworth, the recent 'member of the State's Prison,' and the numbers of a 'member of the legislature,' These productions, though in point of style much below the ordinary character of their fictions, being all the stock of the kind now in the market, their papers may be excused for "using them up." [Age.

"PROSCRIPTION." It is amusing to hear the lamentations of the federal journals over the few removals made by the administration. The Union reminds the country of a little incident in which the "Embodiment" was the chif actor.—In March, 1841, Mr. Clay remarked in the Senate, that "*the democrats in office were already tried and condemned, and were about going like criminals in a cart*, WITH HALTERS ABOUT THEIR NECKS, *to* EXECUTION; *that if* ONE *remained in office*, HE WOULD BE LEFT AS A MONUMENT OF THE SPARING GRACE OF THE WHIG PARTY." The work of proscription did not cease on the death of the whig President, but proceeded with indiscriminate fury, during the hundred and fifty days the Harrison cabinet remained in power, until the number of victims, high and low, amounted to abont *three thousand!*—a greater number of removals than had been made during all the preceding administrations from the foundation of the government! And yet the federal papers with surpassing impudence, groan over the "ruthless proscription" of the new administration, in removing a hundred or two brawling whig office holders! [Belfast Journal.

A man must have confidence in himself if he expects the world to have any in him.

THE BRITISH AFRAID OF A LOG OF WOOD.—A considerable British force were made prisoners, at a place called Rugeley's, in Carolina, during the Revolution, by Col. William Washington, in a novel manner. They occupied a large house, which was completely musket proof and in which they might have made a perfect defence against Washington's cavelry. This officer, however, mounted a pine log upon a pair of waggon wheels, manned his wooden battery with the usual complement of men, lighted the match beside it, and planted it in full view, but at some distance from the house. He now summoned the English to surrender, and pointing to his fieldpiece, threatened them with the consequences of refusal. This threat was effectual. They marched out and gave up their arms, without firing a shot, and obtained a nearer and mortifying view of the strength of our artillery.

YANKEE SEA CAPTAIN IN LONDON. A sea captain who chanced to be in London during our Revolutionary war, met several British officers in a tavern, who were busily discussing American affairs. "We should have conquered them long ago," said one, "had it not been for that arch rebel Washington." "With all his skillful manœuvres, they are the same as conquered already," observed another. The American said nothing, but his countenance bore strong marks of honest indignation. "What, Jonathan are you from the rebel colonies?" asked the officers. "I am from New England, gentlemen." "Well, what news do you bring? Will your crops be heavy enough to feed the regulars?" "My countrymen tell me," replied he, "that British blood is the best manure they have ever had. Turnips larger than a peck measure have been raised on Bunker Hill."

A MONSTER BELL. A magnificent bell intended for the celebrated minister of York, England, has just been completed. It took eighteen horses, and a truck weighing five tons to carry it from the foundry to a place where it was to be publicly exhibited. This bell is to be placed in the the tower at a height of about 400 feet, and placed *diagonally* too, for the sake of greater security to the building. 300 cubic feet of timber will be used in its support. It is to be rung with two wheels, and will revolve entirely, if necessary, five or six men being required for the purpose. The proceeds arising from the exhibition as it is stated, are to be devoted towards the purchase of a clock and a quarter bell, to be placed in the same tower. The bell is to be called 'Peter of York.' It is the largest in the kingdom, being five tons heavier than the celebrated 'Old Tom' of Oxford, and seven tons heavier than the celebrated 'Tom' of Lincoln. The cost of it is above £2,000; its heighth seven feet seven inches, and the diametor eight feet four inches.

Mesmerism and Surgical Operation. Yesterday, as we understand, Miss Patty Crommett, well known as a highly respectable Milliner of this town, was put into a mesmeric sleep by Doctor Josiah Dean of Bangor, when a tumor weighing two pounds and five ounces was taken out by Dr. H. H. Hill. During the operation, which lasted about six minutes, she was wholly insensible, and being awake, stated that she knew nothing of what had been passing. On being enquired of if she had any consciousness whatever during the progress of the operation, she said she had not. There were in attendance Dr. Issachar Snell, Dr. Cyrus Briggs, Dr. Lot Myrick, and Mr. Nichols a student in medicine, of Augusta; Dr. John Hubbard of Hallowell. There were also present as assistants and spectators Rev. Mr. Burgess, James L. Child, Esq. and Mrs. Hannah Smith of Augusta.

We understand this case will be more fully reported hereafter. [Ken. Jour.

CLEARING THE KENNEBEC. The Augusta Age says:

"We understand that our selectmen have entered into a contract with Messrs. Randal and Haskell of New Bedford, to make the necessary excavations, so as to give us a smooth channel eighty feet wide, and at least seven feet deep, at low water, at the lowest stage of the river in summer, for nine thousand dollars.—This will give us water enough for the safe and easy passage, at all times of the largest class of steamers which ply between Hallowell and Boston, and also for the passage of merchant vessels in the West India trade. The work is to be commenced very soon, and continued as rapidly as possible until completed. By this operation the channel will not only be made of greater depth, but will be much straightened and otherwise improved.

POLITICAL INGRATITUDE. The Boston Post very truly observes:—"Those who have had much experience in politics, or with the political press, have lived to little purpose if they have not discovered that the men who in the ordinary course of things, should be most prompt to recognize service rendered, are most anxious to forget an obligation; they should know too, that more men are prostrated and deserted by creatures of their own creation, than by open and avowed enemies. Mankind strive to forget obligations because the remembrance of them is burdensome, and politicians almost invariably kick down the ladder by which they climb to fame."

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE

F. BROWN'S
Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cautaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞ they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

My former agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor-63 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 181 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E Fuller. Aug. 27 6m1Gcfly

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1625.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and foul humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and acrimonious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarbuttic complaints complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dysopepsia, liver complaint debility and complaints incidental to females.

Thus diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, asthmas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints lumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ringworm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, strictures, fits, tic doloureux, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affection of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kinds inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIEE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARR'L be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston Single boxes, 25 cts. Double or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 1y

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S
Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, for loess of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach; they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for scurvies and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HERMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cantaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Crockett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, N. Harlow; Canton, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. B. Hamilton, Bliss & Adams; Livermore, Benton & Warrburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpass; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ilverson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C. Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844.—eply

GREAT
ENGLISH REMEDY
For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that seek relief in vain from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable.* The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases.* It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agent, gratuitously.

DAVID F. BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles F. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins; Harrison, H. Blake;—Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mason. June 3, 1845. 1y4

BLANKS.

A good assortment of BLANKS may be found at

B. WALTON'S
BOOK-STORE,

PARIS-HILL, Me. opposite the Stage House.

Among which are

Town Orders,	Warrantee Deeds,
Justice Writs,	Mortgage do.
Court do.	Quitclaim do.
Justice Executions.	Administrator's do.
Bill of Sale,	Guardian's do.
Sheriffs' Sale,	Mortgage on personal
Sheriffs' Returns,	property,
Bail Bonds,	Poor Debtor's Oath,
Marriage Certificates,	Highway Surverors Bills,

and many others which are in common use. Persons in want of blanks, of any kind, call and see.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50. &2,00

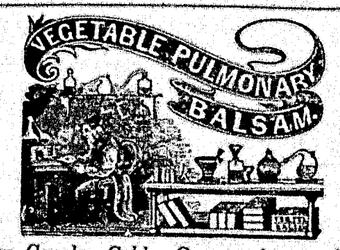
Work warranted.—March 28 tf 47

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly a general assortment of Books and Stationery articles, which are offered for sale on reasonable terms—Among which are Bibles, Testaments, Hymn-Books, a variety of Sunday-School books, different works on History, Biography, Chemistry, Philosophy, Geology, and other reading books too numerous to particularize in a short advertisement—Also—School books of almost every description now in use, Writing-books, Ink, Pencils, Sand-boxes, Blotting-sand, Paper-folders, Wafers, &c. &c. &c.

☞ WANTED in exchange for the above—Cash, Clean paper-rags, and country produce. For further particulars enquire of BENJ. WALTON.

Paris-Hill, April 29, 1845.



For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried,* and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine,* and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertizing which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to decieve the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine.* Call for it by its *whole name,* "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,*" and avoid "*Carter's* Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1y27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

BRUNSWICK SEMINARY.

THIS Seminary was incorporated during the last session of the Legislature.—The first term of Instruction will commence on Wednesday, the eleventh day of June instant, under the direction of

MR. GEORGE C. SWALLOW, as Principal.

The cultivation of the moral, as well as the intellectual powers of the pupils will receive especial attention. It is also intended, that this Seminary shall afford the means of higher attainments than usual in the elementary principles of useful knowledge; and thus prepare the pupils, of both sexes, for the practical business of life, and for the profession of Teachers.

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, Sec'y.

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Friends and Patrons to the above notice, and the arrangements, which have placed his School under the *superintending care* of the TRUSTEES OF BRUNSWICK SEMINARY.

☞ The *Summer Term* will be kept in WASHINGTON HALL.

Miss RECORD will give lessons in *Painting* and *Drawing* as heretofore.

Every exertion will be made to make the School still more worthy of public patronage under this new arrangment, which will bring to its aid the experience and councils of many of our most respected citizens.

5 G. C. SWALLOW.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:

BY virtue of an Execution in my hands against James F. Abbott, of Andover in the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the Store of Jarvis C Marble, in Paris in said County, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.—All the right which said Abbott had on the 28th day of Sept. 1844, being the day of the attachment, in Equity to redeem the real Estate in said Andover which Moses Merrill deeded to him Oct. 6th, 1838, and recorded in Oxford Records Book 55, page 362, the same having been mortgaged to Samuel Poor, Oct 6, 1838, as appears by the Records, Book 56, page 57, and again mortgaged to B. C. Cummings, Oct. 12, 1843, and Recorded Book 67, page 601; for more particular description of premises and amount of incumbrances, reference may be had to said deed and mortgages.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, July 7, 1845. 3w9

Sale of Right in Equity.

OXFORD, ss:—July 2d, 1845.

TAKEN on Execution all the right in equity that *DAVID S LOMBARD,* of township No 5, range 1st, in said County, has of redeeming Lot No. 15, in the 4th range of Lots in said township with the buildings thereon: and will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the Inn of Lewis Crockett, in Andover, in said County, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of August next at one of the clock in the afternoon

[3w8] COLMAN GODWIN, Dept. Sh'ff.

SIMEON CUMMINGS,

AGENT for Monmouth Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Paris-Hill. 6mojune10

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give public notice that we have been appointed by the Hon Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors to the estate of

ISAAC WALKER,

late of Fryeburg, in said County, deceased, the same having been represented insolvent; that six months from the fourth day of March last past are allowed said creditors to present and prove their claims; and that we will be in session at the dwelling house of Charles Abbott, in said Fryeburg, on the twenty sixth day of July next, and on the second day of August next, from ten of the clock A. M. until four of the clock P. M. of each of said days, for the purpose of attending to our duty as Commissioners aforesaid.

DAVID HAMMONS,
JAMES HOBBS.

June 19th, 1845. 2w7

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,
Deputy Sheriff, & Coroner,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14. 1842. 41

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

TURNER-VILLAGE, Me.

Treasurer's Notice,—*Newry.*

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Newry, County of Oxford, and State of Maine, that the Collector, Andrew Stow, for the year 1844, has certified to me that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to him to collect by the Assessors of said town of Newry, assessed May 31st, 1844, and the following sums remain unpaid, viz:

Land supposed to belong to Theophilas Harris of Philadelphia, or his heirs, taxable after deduction of public Land and land otherwise taxed. Said land laying in the North West part of Newry—

Names.	No. Range,	No. Lot,	No. Acres,	Value,	Tax,
			7661	$761,10	$20 33
Timothy Chapman, Sessions Farm and Mills,			300		7 98
Trickey,	4	4	100	20	53
Jacob Jackson,	5	4	100	20	53
Gurney,	5	2	100	20	53
John B. Davis farm,			100	40	1 06
Land taken from Andover West Surplus and annexed to Newry.—Owners unknown,					
	10	1	100	10	27
		2	100	10	27
		3	100	10	27
		4	100	10	27
		5	100	10	27
		6	100	10	27
		7	100	10	27
	11	1	100	10	27
		2	100	10	27
		3	100	10	27
		4	100	10	27
		5	100	10	27
		6	100	10	27
	12	6	100	10	27
	13	1	100	10	27
		3	100	10	27
		4	100	11	27
	14	1	100	10	27
		2	100	10	27
		3	100	10	27
		4	100	10	27
	15	1	100	10	27
		2	100	10	27
		3	100	10	27
		4	100	10	27
		5	100	10	27
	16	1	100	10	27
		2	100	10	27
		3	100	10	27
		4	100	10	25
		5	100	10	27

ENOCH FOSTER, Treasurer of Newry.

July 2, 1845. 3w9

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE limited partnership heretofore existing under the firm of

GROVER & BURBANK,

is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. All the affairs of the company will be settled by ABERNETHY GROVER, at the store formerly occupied by the said firm.

ABERNETHY GROVER,
FORDYCE C. BURBANK,
J. H. WARDWELL.

Bethel-Hill, June 4th, 1845.

LIMITED CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers, ABERNETHY GROVER, of Bethel, and JOSEPH H. WARDWELL, of Romford, both in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, have entered into a co-partnership for the purpose of transacting the ordinary business of a country store at Bethel-Hill.—The said Grover is the general partner, and the said Wardwell is the special partner, he having contributed one thousand dollars as his share of the capital stock. The name and stile of the firm shall be—

A. GROVER.

The term of time of said co-partnership is limited to two and a half years. ABERNETHY GROVER,
J. H. WARDWELL.

Bethel, June 4th, 1845.

STATE OF MAINE.

OXFORD, SS: JUNE 4th, 1845. Appeared the aforesaid Grover and Wardwell and acknowledged the above instrument to be their free and voluntary act.

Before me, M. B. BARTLETT,
Justice of the peace.

P. S. THE above firm having purchased the interest of F C. BURBANK, of the firm of Grover & Burbank, will still continue business as extensively and favorably as heretofore; and, grateful for past patronage, respectfully solicit its continuance

☞ Now on hand—just received—an extensive assortment of spring and summer goods, which will be sold at our former usual low rates. 6wis6

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE at PARIS, ME., June 30, 1845.

Benjamin, Lieut. Sam'l, Mass. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.	Hubbard, Henry
	Hubbard, D. S.
	Holmes, James A.
Bates, Miss Hannah A.	Kinsley, Azel
Bartlett, M. B. Esq.,	Leavitt, Elihu
Brett, Seneca	Mills, William
Brown, Dr. T. H.	Marston, Miss Abigail G.
Clark, E. W.	McKenney, Henry
Cummings, Jairus L.	Mellen, Atkinson
Cummings, Dr. P. C.	Overseers of Poor, of Paris,
Daniels, Joseph	Osgood, Appollos
Daniels, James	Parris, Hon. V. D.
Dean, John	Perry, Miss M. A.
Delano, Miss Lucy Ann	Perkins, Rev. G.
Debloie, Thomas A., Esq.	Porter, Sylvanus
Foles, Miss Laura	Ricker, Thomas N.
Farley, Chas. Esq.	Ryerson, Mary Ann, 2
Frye, Lieut. Nathaniel, Mass. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.	Shaw, Soramus
	Tarbox, Ivory
	Treasurer of Oxford County.
Hon. Justices of District Court	Verrill, Daniel R.
Hutchins, Capt. Nath'l, N. H. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.	Wardwell, Ensign Joseph, Mass. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.
Harnshal, Alex	Willis, Mrs. Phebe.

3 GEO. W. MILLETT, P. M.

ROAD NOTICE.

WE, the undersigned, having been appointed by the Hon. Supreme Judicial Court, a Committee to view the route of the County road located by the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford on the Petition of Eben W. Gregg & 30 others, from Andover Corner through Roxbury and Mexico to Dixfield Village, to give a hearing to all parties interested and their witnesses, and to report, whether in our opinion, the judgment of the County Commissioners should be affirmed or reversed in the whole or for any part, hereby give notice to all persons interested, that we shall meet at the Inn of Lewis Crockett, at Andover Corner in the County of Oxford, on Tuesday the 29th day of July next, at nine o'clock A. M., and thence proceed to view the route aforesaid; and immediately after said view, we will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses at the Inn of Col. Samuell Morrill, in Dixfield.

LEVI WHITMAN,
STEPHEN EMERY,
JOHN M. WILSON.

Norway, June 28th, 1845. 3w8

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of License from Hon. Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public auction, at the store of of the subscriber in Dixfield, in said County, on Saturday, the ninth day of August next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., all the real estate of Lewis B. White, late of Dixfield, aforesaid, deceased, it being his portion of lands set off from his father's estate in said Dixfield.

JOHN J. HOLMAN, *Adm'r.*

Dixfield, June 21, 1845. 3w8

Oxford Democrat.

No. 12, Vol. 5, New Series. Paris, Maine, Tuesday, July 29, 1845. Old Series, No. 22, Vol. 14.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT,
PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY, BY
C. W. Clifford,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:—One Dollar and Fifty Cents in advance.
ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on reasonable terms;—the Proprietor not being accountable for any error beyond the amount charged for the advertisement. A reasonable deduction will be made for cash in advance.

Book and Job Printing
EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

POETRY.

Written for the Democrat.

A SUMMER MORNING.

Lo! gleaming in the dappled east,
The amorous sun appears;
And night, before the amber ray,
Dissolves in dewy tears!
The lessening shadows now have fled
From hill and dale, away;
And earth rejoices in the light
That ushers in the day!

By sunny wood, and waving tree—
By tangled brake and thorn,
The zephyr, sportive, hies to breathe
A welcome to the morn!
The violet, slumbering by the stream,
In the far forest bower—
The dewy rose that drinks the morn,
Laugh in his magic power!

How brightly gleams the starry dew
On every floweret-stem—
The only jewel that bedecks
Aurora's diadem!
While every little purling rill,
That wanders 'neath the spray
And whispers to the lovely flow'rs—
Shines in the morning ray.

How softly breaks the wild-bird's song
From yon embowering tree,
While echo quietly catches up
The joyous minstrelsy!
Like music from a brighter sphere,
Where gladness only reigns,
Comes on my ever wakeful ear,
Those soft, mellifluous strains!

The eye may boast her quietness,
So holy and serene,—
Her brilliant train of flashing stars,
And pale, resplendent green,—
Sunset, the lovely clouds that float
Along her dappled hall—
But morning hath a loveliness,
Unequalled by them all!

"The bridal of the earth and sky,"
Resplendent morn, thou art!
Thy cheering rays diffuse a joy
To every suffering heart!
The sick-man in his lonely room,
Shut from the cooling air,—
The student, pining in his home—
Alike, thy gladness share!

Joy seems to wake beneath thy tread,
As flow'rets, 'neath the Spring;
And pleasure flaps to thee, once more,
Her bright and gaudy wing!
Thus in the morning of our lives,
Let us be glad and gay;
Nor suffer wordly care to damp
The brightness of our day!

MALVINA.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MOUTHFUL OF PICKLED DOG.

A long-limbed, wiry-made countryman of the real Alleghanian breed, determined the other day to have a full view of Niagara before emigranting from Western New York to Wisconsin, whether his folks' were all bound. Having partly satisfied his curiosity on Goat Island, he crossed to the Canada side, as soon after presented himself at the hotel near the falls, asking if they couldn't give a fellow something to eat.'

'Where do you come from, my friend,' said an Englishman who sat smoking a cigar upon a piazza, and who thought he saw in our friend a fit subject for a quiz.

'Where do I come from, mister? why from a good long way off, if you only knowed it; and that is clean from the Forks of the Alleghany, near down alongside the Seneca nation, in York State, is my place when I'm to home.

'The Forks of the Alleghania!' said the other: —then I suppose, my friend, you are a true specimen of what your countrymen call a out-and-out United Stateser, a real live Alleghanian and no mistake.'

'I never heard afore of such a critter as an Alleghanian; but I tell ye mister, I come from jest among the spurs of the mountains, the real sprouts of the old back-bone; and if Alleghanian means the raal pickly grit of Ameriky, I am just some of that same—I am. A true Alleghanian boulder by heaven; and I only want the see the man that has a word to say agin it—I do

'I did not mean to annoy you, my friend,' said the Englishman soothingly. 'I only wished to ask you about that dog of yours. He looks to me like an Indian dog; and hearing you ask for some refreshments, suggested the inquiry whether or not that was the kind of dog they eat in the Seneca nation, near which it seems you have resided.

'Eat Huck? eat my dog Huck? I'd like to see man or hound, mister that would dare to put a tooth in him.

'Why, my good fellow,' replied John Bull, whose sporting sensibilities were so roused by this remark that he instantly forgot his waggery —'why I have a bull-terrier here in the yard, that would eat him up at one mouthful. I said he looked like an Indian dog; but in truth, when I come to examine him he is nothing but what we would call in England a miserable cur.

'I tell ye, mister, if Huck be a cur, he is nevertheless a raal Alleghanian cur, as you call it, and such a cur will lick five times his weight in English bull-dogs.'

'Why he has no scars about him to show that he is a fighter,' said the Englishman, curiously examining the dog's head and ears.'

'Shall I tell you why Mr?

'Why?'

'Because Alleghanian dogs is a kind of a critter that give scars instead of taking them.'

Ah! that's it is it? said the Englishman drily. 'Well, my Alleghanian friend, I will bet you this golden sovereign against a silver dollar, that my bull-terrier will shake the Alleghanian cur of yours to pieces in less than five minutes, by my watch—in short, will make a single mouthful of him.

'Wal, Wal—that's all fair, replied the Alleganian, scratching his head. But you see mister. Hauk ain't had is vittles to-day, no more than his master, and it isn't in flesh and blood to do do its best at fighting on an empty stomach.'

'I will order your dog to be fed, then. You can mean-while, be eating your own dinner, and we'll have the fight afterwards.'

'That's all fair, that's fair, too; but, mister, as to planking down my silver shiner on that yellow peice, I don't know that I altogether like that, somehow. We don't see much gold our way, and that sovereign, as you call it, looks to me for all the world only like a brass Indian medal.'

'You won't bet on your cur then, said John Bull contemptuously. 'You repudiate, perhaps, all you have said in his praise: in a word, you back out!'

'Back out mister? Nothin' on airth is further from my nature, I tell'ed you I were a boulder—a raal Allenhanian boulder—and I am. But I want to fix things in a Christian like manner, and not rob folks of their money on the highway as it were.

How then, shall we make up the match, my good fellow?' said the Englishman, not unkindly.

'Why, now,' replied the Alleghanian, with great simplicity, 'if you and your bull-terrier want so much to get a fight out of Hauk and me, why can't you go in and tell the gentleman who keeps the tavern—whom you know and I don't know—why can't you tell the gentleman to give me and Hauk a raal good dinner, with something good for a feller to drink, and then let the dog fight afterwards to decide which of us is to pay the shot. Why can't you do that, I say, if you are,so tearing mad to have a fight that you will risk your gold upon it?'

The Englishman could not help laughing heartily at the Alleghanian's notions of what constituted a fair bet; for the proposed arrangement left John Bull nothing to win, whatever might be the result of the fight, except the possible satisfaction of seeing the countryman's poor cur receive a drubbing from his bull-terrier. Diverted however, with such an original, he instantly ordered the tavern-keeper to give the Alleghanian whatever he might want for himself and his dog, adding, that he would be responsible for the bill.

'Wal, I guess I'm all ready,' said our Alleghanian friend, about half an hour afterwards, as he stepped out on the piazza, smacking his lips, and wiping his mouth with his coat-sleeve; 'I guess I'm ready mister, and you may bring along that bull-pup of your'n as quick as you please, for I have to be going.'

'Here he is,' said John Bull, and in the same moment a stout, compactly built, and vigorous looking dog, with his tusks like those of a wild boor protruding from his black muzzle, roused himself from under the bench on which his master was sitting. He gave a low, muffled growl as he rose, while poor Hauk, who was just thrusting his nose out of the door way.

'Don't be too sure of that,' replied the other, 'the fight always lies deep down in our Alleghanian dogs; but when you ons't get at it, 'tis the raal thing, and no mistake As for Hauk, here, he hasn't had his drink yet: and besides that, I always talk to him all alone by hisself, afore he goes into a fight—I always do.'

'Well, there's water in the horse trough, and there's the bar-room for your talk, said John Bull utterly confounded by what he now cursed, inwardly, as the cool impudence of the United Stateser, who had swindled him out of a dinner in the name of a dog that would not stand up to receive a flogging.

'Drink from the horse trough?' cried the Alleghanian, disdainfully. 'Hauk isn't than kind of a critter mister.

'What does he drink then?'

'Drink? why he never drinks anything but pepper-sauce. You may look, mister, but I tell you, pepper-sauce is my dogs drink. I see that gentleman in the bar has lots of bottles of it on an upper shelf, and if he will only let me have a couple of 'em, with that pail, in that back room, so as I can talk to Hauk alone, while he drinks, —I say, if you will only tell the gentleman in the bar to furnish me with these conviences, I'll soon show you whether or not that British Bull-terrier of your'n can eat up an Alleghanian cut at a mouthful.'

Give me the fellow the bottles the pail, and the back room,' roared John Bull through the open window; 'give him whatever he wants, and put the whole down in my bill; I'm determined to hold the knave to his original agreement, in some way or other.'

Within the next five minutes the Alleghanian had shut himself in the room communicating with the bar, empied the pepper sauce into the pail, and placing his dog Hauk there in, saturated throughly his shaggy coat with the pungent mixture The Englishman, all impatient, meanwhile stepped into the bar-room, followed by the Bull-terrier, when suddenly the inner door was flung open, and there stood the Alleghanian, gesticulating with one hand while he held Hauk with the other.

'Bring on your dog!' he shouted—'bring on your British bull-terrier that is going to eat us up?—bring him on; I say, let's see if an Alleghanian cur isn't more than a mouthful for him.'

Sczt—sczt—seize him!' hissed John Bull between his teeth, at the same time clapping his hands and striding rapidly toward the inner door while his bull terrier, with a fierce growl, sprang past him full at the throat of Poor Hauk. The Alleghanian had released his own hold upon his dog, and it seemed as if all must be over with him if those jaws once fastened upon his neck. The yealp of Hauk proved, indeed, that the bull-terrier had give one severe bight, but the next moment saw the latter rebounding against his masters legs and working his salavering jaws as if trying to disengage a swarm of hornets that had lodged upon his palate.

'You confounded scoundral;' roared the Englishman, 'what poison have you put upon the hair of your vile cur?'

'Wal, mister,' qouth the Alleghanian, coolly' 'I rather guess that Hauk was in in sitch an allfired passion for a fight, the pepper-sauce he drank jist now must have sweated through. At any rate, your bull-pup seems to have had enough of pickled dog ot one mouthful.

'You scoundral, you!' thundered the indignant Britton, 'I have a good mind to take you in hand myself, and puish you well for the villainous trick.

Now don't use such ugly words mister, I'm a boulder, I'm one of 'em, I tell ye, and no mistake —a raal Alleghanian boulder. But if you want right in earnest to get a fight out of me, all you have to do, is to order supper and a bed for me and to-morrw, after breakfast, you and I will try a friendly knock down or so, to decide which shall pay for him.'

The crowd, which had, meanwhile collected around the door of the tavern shouted with laughter at his proposition, while John Bull hastily retired from the scene, having probably already had enough of a raal Alleghanian boulder.

THE PEARL OF THE PACIFIC. A correspondent of the Newark Advertiser, describing a number of the Islands of the Pacific, alluded to one called Nauvoo, or Proby's Island, the Pearl of the Pacific. It is said to be an insolated spot, some thirty or forty miles in circuit, distant three or four degree from any other land, contains from 1000 to 1500 inhabitants. There is every variety of scenery hill, dale and valley, delightfully interspersed, covered with verdant trees, and abounding in all kinds of tropical fruits; a salubrious climate, which is so warm that clothing can be easily dispensed with consequently no more is worn than a proper respect for decency requires. The natives themselves seem to be tinctured with its mildness, and everything moving in its atmosphere possesses unusual docility. Emphatically it is the abode of innocence and peace. It is governed by a King and a Governor, who have complete control over all the affairs of the inhabitants. The King enacts laws puts them in force, sees them carried out, purchases and sells for each individual, when trading with strangers in the public mart, though those who wish can dispose of their own at their option. Their laws are simple, and are chiefly confined to the usual duties of parents to children the suppression of vice, and the inculcation of virtue—of which honesty, hospitality and chastity are the most cardinal, and wo betide the delinquent! His punishment is speedy and severe.—Disobedience and want of respect in children to parents, are most severely punished by castigation, lacerating the back of the offender in some conspicuous place as an indelible mark of disgrace, though in truth, seldom does an occasion for the exercise occur. The people are all as one family; the younger paying implicit obedience to the more advanced in years. Lewdness of speech or action is every where discountenanced, insomuch that a native holds it degrading to be guilty of either. What a picture is here presented to the civilized world! Well may we blush, when we compare our own manners and customs with those untutored children of nature; we may look on and admire—we may imitate in some measure, but never with our hosts of vices, can we arrive so near perfection.

HAYING. Haying is a busy season with farmers There is usually a great deal of labor to be performed in a short time; the grass must be cut, made, raked and got in with the least possible delay, or it will suffer a diminution of value proportionate to the time exhausted in doing it.—To obviate this evil, it is necessary to be on the alert; the men must be in the field betimes, equipped with good and sufficient tools, and their physical energies supported by healthful and invigorating food. There must be system, a 'code of regulations' adapted to the urgencies of the occasion that no unnecessary delay may be had, and the work progress judiciously and in order. Young hands often do themselves irreparable injury from an ill-timed ambition to be thought great mowers—and exposing their systems to evils which no subsequent care on their part, is competent to remove. We have no doubt that at least three fifths of odr young farmers are injured in this way, and it is not long since the grave closed over the remains of one who dated the commencement of the disease which resulted in his death, from the suicidal exertions of a single day in haying.

Political.

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

It has been well and truly said, that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." The shackles of oppression may be broken at a single blow; but to *obtain* freedom is one thing; to *preserve* it another. The valor of the soldier is necessary to achieve liberty and independence; the wisdom of the statesman, incorruptible virtue, intelligence, and sleepless vigilance of the whole people, are required to perpetuate them. "Power is always stealing from the many to the few." The selfishness of man prompts him to invade the rights of others, to obtain privileges for himself, which he is unwilling to concede to them; and this conflict of interest and passion often disturbs the very foundation of the social and political edifice. Those who rely upon the excellence of the *principles* of the democratic party to sustain it under all exigencies, embrace a dangerous fallacy. "*Faith* without *works* is dead;" it is ACTION which alone can make principles operative, and sustain the RIGHT against the WRONG. Common sense teaches that in political matters this action must be combined. Isulated efforts of individual patriotism; the struggles of men single handed, to accomplish great and beneficial political results, must always be comparatively weak and impotent. The strength and union of the masses are essential to the support of free government; and these can only be obtained by the recognition and establishment of a basis or rule of action to which all shall assent. The rule or basis of action becomes not less valuable and important than the principles it is designed to support. They are inseparably connected, and the one cannot be assailed without endangering the other; nor can one be subverted without overthrowing the other. They must stand or fall together. It is the RULE of action that produces UNITY OF ACTION; and without UNITY, action would only be a conflict of individual opinions and interests, in which the parties would exhaust their energiest without accomplishing any valuable purpose. But upon what reasonable ground can men who embrace essentially the same principles, unite? It is obvious that it must be the voluntary acquiescence of the minority in the will of a majority. Upon this basis the democratic party stands. It can stand on no other; and the moment its members cease to occupy this safe and impregnable position, its power and ascendancy are gone. We have had abundant proof of this fact. We have seen it exemplified to the Union, in the State, in counties and in towns. All the disasters of the democratic party have had their origin in a departure from this safe and necessary rule. A strict adherence to it then, must be considered an indispensable portion of DEMOCRATIC FAITH, and its constant PRACTICE a necessary qualification of PARTY MEMBERSHIP. No one who refuses to abide by it, no matter how long or earnest may be his PROFESSIONS of democracy, can justly claim to be a democrat, for he repudiates the principle of action by which the party is bound together, and its existence maintained. The strength of the Democratic party is in its PRINCIPLES *and* ORGANIZATION. In fact, its organization constitutes a portion of its principles; and yet we have often seen its ORGANIZATION assailed by persons making great pretensions to democracy! This is really the only vulnerable point in the democratic fortress; and therefore it should be guarded with the greatest vigilance, for it is here that the covert and open enemies of our cause make their most frequent and successful assaults. In this county the democratic party has been several times placed in the most imminent peril, and more than once, it has been partially defeated, by democrats disregarding the obligations, and refusing to act with the majority. Such acts of political resuscanney have been quite too leniently treated here and elsewhere. The bands of party organization become loosened by such indulgence, and there is some danger, if we no not tighten them, that we shall soon be made to suffer severely by our imprudence and folly in tolerating among us those who refuse to be governed by its embodied and expressed will, "Unconditional acquiescence in the will of a majority," was the maxim of Jefferson; and it should be the rule and conduct of every democrat: It is so of all who do not cherish a factious spirit—of all who are not more intent upon their own aggrandizement than the good of the whole people; of all who do not wish for advantages they ought not to possess, and which they cannot enjoy without injury to others. Adherence at this time to this rule, will carry us safely through all our difficulties. The democratic party in this State has sufficient *numerical* strength to insure its success. All that is wanting is *union* and *concert of action*; and these can be attained in no other way than by every member of the party, cheerfully yielding his support to whatever the majority of his political associates may decide upon. The voice of the majority must be considered the voice of the whole, if we would not introduce anarchy and confusion into our ranks. If this course is adopted we have nothing to fear from the machinations and strength of our opponents. Their hopes and expectations, growing out of what they believe our irreconcilable differences, will be disappointed; and the power of the State remain in safe hands, and its wise policy and prosperous condition continue unchanged.

It is no time to indulge in heart burnings and strife. All our strength is needed to combat with our old opponents, and it is worse than folly for democrats to waste their energies in quarreling with one another in presence of a common foe, who is only waiting and watching the turn of battle, to step in and bear off the trophies of victory. Let us then exhort our political brethern to cease wrangling; and strive as hard to make friends as they have done to make enemies of each other. Let them leave the reproachful epithets of "*barnburner*," "*old hunker*" and *conservative*," to the exclusive use of their political opponents, for the bandying of such terms among themselves is neither becoming or beneficial.—They are terms without meaning or significancy, further than they serve to manifest the spleen and dislike of those who used them, and the low grovelling passions to which they would appear to effect sinister and unworthy purposes. Utica Observer.

CAUTIOUS.

We preceive that many of the federal papers in the State, are publishing the ribald communications of a "member of the legislature," in which charges the most preposterous, absurd, and ridiculous are made against Governor Anderson and several other gentlemen of the highest respectability, connected with the State government. These papers with the exception of one or two of the baser sort, who have no respect for themselves and no character for decency or truth to loose, publish these harmless effusions of spumy malignity without any endorsement whatever—thus permitting them to go before their readers for what they are worth. To this we have no objection further than it betrays a want of good taste. But when we consider that these same papers greedily sopped up and devoured with great apparent gusto the miserable garbage that an old State's prison convict threw before them, and rolled their eyes in well affected horror on the publication of the improbabilitoods which he uttered, and dished them out to their readers as rare dainties, we certainly cannot be suprised at their descending still lower, and attempting to feast their friends on the more improbable statements which have been furnished by a "member of the legislature." So palpably absurd are the statements made in those communications, that it would be entirely superfluous to correct on contradict them—they carry upon their face their own refutation

Some of the more decent of the federal papers, however, so distinctly preceive the absurdity of the statements made in these communications that they find it necessary to put in a special disclaimer on their own behalf, of any intention of vouching for the correctness of such 'Sam Hyde' stories. Thus the editor of the Saco Union on publishing one of the communications, says:

"We give the communication a place without vouching for the correctness of its statements, &c."

This certainly is very prudent in the editor.—He does not wish his readers to suppose that he is so extremely verdant as to be deceived by such absurd tales. This is all very well, but it really looks as though he did not place a very high estimate upon the preception of his readers, or he would not have deemed it necessary to disclaim all belief in such ridiculous fables.

This is however, no new mode of electioneering with the federal party. The capital on which most of their campaigns have been fought has consisted of the most unfounded, wholesale Roorbacks conceivable. Who has forgotten the thousand-and-one downright palpable, cut-and-cut untruths which they paraded in glaring capitals in the columns of their papers during the election of last summer? But what is remarkable is the fact, that the more absurd and foolish their stories are, the more earnest are they in promulgating them. But such is their practice, and their reputation has become so common and well established for this kind of romancing, that very little harm is done by it. Thus far this year we have seen nothing in their customary line of electioneering stock save the production of Dr. Somersworth, the recent 'member of the State's Prison,' and the numbers of a 'member of the legislature.' These productions, though in point of style much below the ordinary character of their fictions, being all the stock of the kind now in the market, their papers may be excused for "using them up." [Age.

"PROSCRIPTION." It is amusing to hear the lamentations of the federal journals over the few removals made by the administration. The Union reminds the country of a little incident in which the "Embodiment" was the chif actor.—In March, 1841, Mr. Clay remarked in the Senate, that "*the democrats in office were already tried and condemned, and were about going like criminals in a cart*, WITH HALTERS ABOUT THEIR NECKS, *to* EXECUTION; *that if* ONE *remained in office*, HE WOULD BE LEFT AS A MONUMENT OF THE SPARING GRACE OF THE WHIG PARTY." The work of proscription did not cease on the death of the whig President, but proceeded with indiscriminate fury, during the hundred and fifty days the Harrison cabinet remained in power, until the number of victims, high and low, amounted to about *three thousand!*—a greater number of removals than had been made during all the preceding administrations from the foundation of the government! And yet the federal papers with surpassing impudence, groan over the "ruthless proscription" of the new administration, in removing a hundred or two brawling whig office holders! [Belfast Journal.

A man must have confidence in himself if he expects the world to have any in him.

WAR WITH MEXICO.

Since the receipt of the recent joyful intelligence from Texas, the question has been mooted by the Press in different sections of the country, whether Mexico will now declare war against us! It has been said that our recent Minister, Gov. Shannon, and other public functionaries, have expressed an opinion that she will. Whether that opinion will prove correct, we do not undertake to say. But judging from the past, and from the present state of affairs in that country, it would not be strange if some hostile movements should be manifested. Her past history has shown that her people have been slow to cherish and cultivate the arts of peace at home, and the revolutionary spirit now up will tend to keep alive the hostile feelings which has recently characterised her intercourse with this country. Since the fall of Santa Anna, many have supposed that the intestine troubles with which they have to contend would serve to divert their attention from one quarter of the Globe. Such may be the fact.—It is possible however, that amid the clashing of rival spirits, there may be a disposition on the part of some, to take a bold stand against us under a semblance of patriotism, and in this way rally around their standard those who in an hour of common danger will forget their private griefs, and make a common cause in defence of their "wounded honor." It is to be hoped that a wiser policy will pervade their counsels. War in general is an unmitigated evil, and should not be countenanced or tolerated but in extreme cases. But if Mexico without any just cause on our part, shall deem it advisable to throw down the gauntlet, we can do no less than show her that the people in this country "know their rights, and knowing dare maintain them."

We should be glad to know however, from her, or from those of the Federal party here, who during the pendency of the Texas question have sustained the Mexican cause, what earthly inducement she can have to commence hostilities. Can she hope to recover Texas? This she has been attempting to do for a long series of years, until she found that the indomitable spirit of the patriotic sons of that feeble province was sufficient to prevent it, and if single-handed and alone Texas has been able to resist successfully the grasping hand stretched out for her, can she now be so fool hardy as to expect to prevent the final and complete consumation of her hopes? By no means. Mexico does not anticipate this. She has nothing to lose and therefore risks nothing in a conflict. She may hope to disturb our commerce, and by a course of piratical warfare entangle us with other powers, in the event of which she may anticipate some advantage. She would undoubtedly be glad to see a general conflict, with the hope of wrecking her vengeance on us, and of shareing in the common plunder. If such be her reasoning, she may find herself very much mistaken. Though Great Britain would rejoice to see the United States at war with Mexico, she would be the last to desire a participation in it. To say nothing of the experience she has already had in the valor of American arms, her position at home, the affairs in the Emerald Isle, in her Province, as well as her existing relations abroad, would keep her aloof from such a contest. England knows her own interests to well to involve herself in a conflict, which would be ruinous at home and unsuccessful beyond her borders. France has too long cultivated a spirit of brotherly love with Brother Jonathan, to be offended for trivial causes. Her interests, foreign and domestic, are also identified with peace. Indeed we can see no cause to fear, as some have expressed, that "the great belligerant Powers of earth will soon be engaged in a general conflict."

But should we become involved with Mexico, or any other country, let us hope that the American people will all stand firm and united. In times of common danger, there should be a common interest. We are not inclined to charge the whig party generally with a disposition to encourage Mexico in her belligerent attitude, but it is humiliating to every one who has any regard for the honor of his country, to notice the anti-American feeling which has characterised some portion of their Press in the discussion of the Texas Question. It has doubtless had its influence upon Mexico. When she reads from the leading whig Journals, and hears it proclaimed in our halls of Congress, that our national honor has been tarnished, that we have been attempting to steal from a weak nation, what we should not dare attempt with a more powerful one, that she had just cause for war with us; she has a right to suppose herself the injured party and "her cause of quarrel, just." Confessions are always to be construed most strongly against the party making them. Upon this principle, should a disastrous and protracted war ensue, those who have in this manner committed themselves and the interest of their country, by strengthening and encouraging the Mexican cause, will have a fearful responsibility to encounter. [Argus.

STATE OF THE POLICE IN MEXICO.

We see it stated in some of the newspapers, that the Mexican robbers treated the representatives of Great Britian and the United States with unbecoming severity: that they left the renowned British captain standing in his shirt, and gave our minister a thrashing into the bargin.

The story does the "gentleman of the road" some justice. Paul Clifford has given to the "minions of the moon" universally, the character of courtly gentleman; and no where do they deserve their good name more than in Mexico. Governor Shannon himself has favored us with a pleasant account of his road-side interview with them, and assures us that their conduct towards himself was marked, by their characteristic politeness and propriety, for which they enjoy such well-deserved celebrity.

The Governor had to be robbed, both on his way to the capitol, and on his return from it. It was the last scene of the drama, which gave rise to the ludicrous mistake of the Picayune.

The scene of this interview with them, was some leagues East of the city of Puebla, where the road, not wide enough for two coaches to pass, runs for a quarter of a mile through a barranca, or ravine, cut like a canal with perpendicular sides. The stage was accompanied by an escort, furnished him by the Mexican government. But a few moments before they entered the ravine, the captain of the escort, rode up, and informed him that he passed the haunts of the robbers, and was no longer in any danger from them; and having received the customary *'gratification,"* retired. From what immediately after took place, there is every reason to suspect a full understanding and a collusion between the guard and the robbers. Five minutes afterwards while the travelers were still congratulating each other upon having passed through all the dangers of the road unscatched, the stage suddenly stopped in the middle of the ravine, and seven or eight big muzzled carbines at once enlightened them as to the treachery of their escort, and reminded them of the mutibility of ounces from the purses of travelers to the pockets of our road side gentry. They were politely invited to a conferance on foot and making a merit of necessity, descended from the stage with as good a grace as possible. The ceremony of searching trunks and "handing over" then began. While it lasted, Gov. Shannon had an opportunity of observing the tactics of his new acquintances. Around the stage were fourteen in number, all masked and well armed each with a carbine, a long knife, a sword, and pistols suspended in belts around the waist. Seven remained on horseback, with carbines leveled ready for the action in case of resistance. The others dismounted, to search for the select booty. In the distance were some fifteen or twenty others, stationed as sentinals.—The search was continued with great order and decorum, and accompanied with all the politest phrases of the Spanish language. When it was over, having duly admired Gov. Shannon's dress smord, and expressed their approbation of its workmanship they returned it to him, together with his papers. Then, with many apologies for the detention they had caused him, they took their leave; not, however, until they had asked for the blessing of God, and invoked in his behalf the protection of the Blessed Virgin, *'our Lady of Gualatupe.*

Another more amusing scene took place immediately afterwards. They had parted with the first set of banditti but a few moments, when another set appeared in the road. The conductor of the stage, however, continued to drive on; addressing them *enpassent* with expressible *naivete* and mirth in his manner, telling them that, unfortunately, they were rather too late; that the work had been already done to their hand; the robbery was just over, the market spoiled, and the goods rifled.

Gov. Shannon lost, probably, on both expeditions, in money, clothes, &c, to the amount of $5000 or $6000.

These honorable evidences of the fine police which prevails on the high road between Vera Cruz and the capitol, is a noble exposition of the police, good order, and strength of the government of Mexico. One would think that they would be much better employed in ridding their own highways from their domestic enemies, than that sending troops to invade Texas; and that, in case of a war, the United States would be in no great danger of a government which is so weak to protect its own people and strangers from an enemy that infests the environs of its capital [Washington Union.

THE ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

While this paper has uniformly advocated the annexation of *Texas* to the United States, from 1837 to this time, it has as uniformly denounced the manner in which annexation was sought to be achieved by the late Congress. For annexation by Treaty, we were ever an advocate; But we protested most solemnly against the violation of the Constitution by trampling upon the treaty-making power. With us then, the question has not been whether it was wise or prudent, and patriotic, to annex *Texas.* To all this the *Courier* and *Enquirer* has ever been committed; and from recent events, we are more than ever confirmed in the policy of that great measure.

Our only objection heretofore, has been to the manner of annexation, not to annexation itself; and as we remarked some weeks since, the interferance of the Governments of England & France has not only reconciled nearly the whole country to annexation, but even to the *manner* of accomplishing it. We think we may therefore, with great safety congratulate our readers that this great measure has been brought to a close, and that *Texas* is at this time virtually an integral part of the American Union. The mode in which it has been accomplished, is altogether objectionable; but the very strenuous exertions of England and France to prevent the measure, prove its immense importance to us, while their interferance roused an American feeling which prompt nine-tenths of our people to desire annexation even under the resolutions of the last Congress—The Nation was committed on the subject; and rather than see us defeated by the interferance of Foreign powers, all, or nearly all of our thinking men, earnestly desired to see the very result which we this day announce.

Our firm belief is, that the whole country will be greatly benefited by the annexation of Texas but more especially the commercial and the manufacturing sections of it be directly benefited by the event while instead of weakening, it will add greatly to the strength of the Union. Such we know were not the opinions of most of the northern people some months since; but time and reflection, have opened their eyes measurably, to the true merits of the question. In regard to the question of slavery in this connection we have denounced it as a bugbear not worthy of a moments consideration. Suppose a slave holder was working one hundred negroes on two hundred acres of land—would any sane person think it cruelty to the slaves if he were to extend the size of his farm? Certainly not. And if by so extending his farm he increases his ability to clothe and feed, and in time of sickness, to take care of the slaves, the Philanthropist must rejoice at the measure. And precisely as it is with regard to Texas.

From this time forward our laws extend to every square foot of land in Texas; and henceforth the introduction of a slave from any quarter save our own slave States, is Piracy and punishable with hanging.

From this time forward then, the slave trade is extinguished in Texas; This is a great measure gained—one in which every honest man in the land should rejoice; and henceforth, instead of the slaves being required to toil upon the comparatively barran soils of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Kentucky and Missouri, where the produce of their labor barely enables their masters to clothe and feed them, they will be transported to the more congenial regions of Texas where a virgin soil and more genial climate will render their labor far more productive, where their value to their owners will be three fold what it now is, and where consequently, they will be better fed, better clothed, and better cared for in the hour of sickness. It follows of course that the Northern Slave States, will ultimately get rid of the great curse under which they now labor, and thus add to the political weight and influence of the Free States.

With regard to what *Mexico* may be in consequence of Annexation, we need not have any apprehension. She has afforded to acknowledge the Independence of *Texas* if she would not unite with us! By this act she has virtually admitted her inability to conquer her, and given to all the world a quit claim to her title. We care not much what she does; but if she declares war, her Capitol will soon be in our possession, never to be surrendered, as we have heretofore said, until the Californians are ceded to the United States.—*N. Y. Courier and Enquirer.*

AN ACCOMPLISHED ROGUE.

A young man named John Thorpe, the son of an eminent antiquarian book-seller and stationer of London, was sentenced yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, to the State Prison at Sing Sing for two years, for grand larceny. The life of the young man has been a very eventful one, and until now he has escaped punishment, for the crimes which he has perpetrated in England and this country. He is a man of very great talent and a splendid scholar—familiar with all the fine arts, and a penman of wonderful and extraordinary ability. It is said that so expert is he, that he can copy, with a pen and ink, a line engraving with such nicety, that it is almost impossible to tell it from the engraving itself, and that after seeing a signature once, he can imitate it so perfectly that it cannot be discovered which is genuine. We have been informed by a gentleman intimately acquainted with the family of Thorpe, that he had repeatedly committed forgeries in England upon his father and uncle, which had been bought up or acknowledged as genuine.—Within a year or two, however, he committed forgeries in England for which the police were in search of him, but he succeeded in escaping to this country by secreting himself in a vessel.—Since he arrived here he has carried on a continued system of fraud and swindling, obtained a large amount of money from English gentlemen in this city who were acquainted with his family and from several of the consuls—French consul among the number—to whom he produced letters from the English consul and other eminent men in England. Many of the persons whom he defrauded would have preferred complaints against him, had not the indictment upon which he was on Saturday convicted, proved sufficient. [New York Morning News.

Juvenile Courage. We lately met with an account of an incident which occured in the town of Weser Germany, in which a remarkable degree of courage and presence of mind was manifested by a lad of only seven years of age. He was playing one day with his sister of four years old, when he was alarmed by the cry of some men who were in pursuit of a mad dog. The child suddenly looking round him, saw the dog running towards him; but instead of making his escape, he took off his coat and wrapped it round his arm, boldly faced the dog, and holding out the arm covered with the coat, the animal attacked it, and worried the coat till the men came up, who being armed with clubs, killed the dog.—The men reproachfully asked the boy, why he did not run away, and make his escape, which he could have done so easily. Yes, said the little hero, I could have run away from the dog, but if I had he would have attacked my sister. To protect her, therefore, I thought of offering him my coat, which he might tare at till you should come up and kill him. The men as well they might, first admire his courage in facing the dog; but they were the more astonished at the prudence and firmness of mind discovered by this phenomenon.

The conduct of this wonderful child furnishes a useful hint to persons of a more mature age, in protecting themselves from the attack of a mad dog.

A FRIGHTFUL SCENE.

A frightful scene recently took place on board an Austrian steamer, the Empress, on its way from Trebizond to Constantinople. This vessel took in passengers at Sinope, and among others two dervishes from Trebizond and Samsona. A few hours after the ship had put to sea, the two dervishes, having first repeated devoutly their prayers before the whole ship's company, rose up with sudden fury. One drew out a pistol, and the other a double-edged sharp dagger or dirk, from his girdle, and they both then fell upon the passengers with the most determined purpose of murder. The pistol was fired at a young Greek, who died of the wound he received. The murderer then drawing his large knife, attacked an Armenian with it, and actually ripped up his belly, killing him on the spot. The next victims were the restaurateur of the vessel and his waiter who received several wounds from the dagger of the other assassin. The agent of the steamer, hearing some sucfile, went foward to inquire the meaning of it, when he and a sailor who accompanied him were assailed by the furious ruffians, and dangerously wounded—the agent without hope of recovery. All this passed in a few seconds of time. Nobody on board was armed, and the scene of terror and confusion among the crew and the passengers surpassed all description. The captain was writing in his cabin when the alarm reached him. He showed great presence of mind. He recollected that on one of the paddle-boxes there was a musket with a bayonet.—He sprang at once upon the paddle box, detached the bayonet from the gun, and with this weapon fell upon the most furious of the dervishes. He pierced him through the neck, and he fell dead upon the deck. At the same time, one of the ship's engineers dashed out the brains of the other by beating him about the head with a bucket. The struggle for a few minutes between the two fiends and their assailants was terrible.—Five including the dervishes, in this frantic assault of fanaticism, were killed, and four others wounded.

The dervishes were supposed to be mad with opium; and considered the murder of Giaours as a high religious act of self-devotion, for they must have known that they were thereby rushing to inevitable death themselves.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JULY 29, 1845.

Oxford Senatorial Convention.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford Senatorial District are requested to choose Delegates to attend a Convention to be holden at the Court House in Paris on *Wednesday, the 27th day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.*, to select THREE candidates for the State Senate. Towns and Plantations are requested to send the usual number of Delegates.

By Order of the County Committee.

July 25th, 1845.

Oxford County Convention.

The DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICANS of Oxford County are requested to choose Delegates to attend a Convention to be holden at the Court House in Paris on *Wednesday, the 20th day of August next, at one o'clock, P. M.*, to select a candidate for Clerk of the Courts, County Attorny, County Treasurer, and County Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing State election. Towns and Plantations are requested to send the usual number of Delegates.

By Order of the County Committee.

July 25th, 1845.

THE DEMOCRACY.

The following article, from the Bath Inquirer, we commend to the serious attention of our readers. It embodies what are and ever have been our own views of the principles of the true Democrat. Profession and practice are two entirely different things; the one promises to the ear and breaks it to the hope, the indications of the other are as true and as unmistakable as the needle point to the pole.

"What *is* the Democracy! This question, apparently so simple, seems not to be comprehended by many who would fain be considered not only *of* the democracy, but THE LEADERS, *par excellence*, of the democracy. We do not understand that the democracy is a mere *clique*, or *junto*, or cabal—a few ambitious spirits—a few aspiring demagogues, with silk stockings, gold chains, and lily white fingers:—we do not understand by the democracy, a faction which looks no higher than personal agrandizement, and which is fully satisfied when *self* is provided for and protected, albeit the *masses* are suffering the cruelest oppression;—neither do we understand by the democracy, simply those noisy, frothing, superficial, bowing and scraping dandies, who are very familiar with the hard-fisted yeoman and mechanic just before all our important elections, and who are always prating about the "dear people" at the very seasons when they want the peoples' votes to elect them to stations which they have neither the ability nor moral fitness to fill;—we do not, we repeat, understand by *the Democracy* any or all of these; but we understand that the Democracy means the *people*—the single hearted, honest minded—true souled people, no matter of what profession or calling.

The true Democrat will regard the interest of the people—he will not be satisfied with any policy which robs or beggars the people, even if that policy tends to put money into his own pocket, or honors upon his own head. The true Democrat looks not to the interests of his own neighborhood, or town, or state, only, but to the interests of his whole country—nay, farther, he would if possible, so far identify his country with the world as to make what tends to the advancement and agrandisement of the former tend also to promote the progress of the latter, and he will not care to prevent the sufferings and distresses of the world from being so far felt by himself and his own country, as to call for his and his country's efforts for the cure or removal of those sufferings and distresses.

Such is the true Democrat. He lives not for self only but for his country and the world. He loves his country because that country is a part and parcel of the great world, and he loves the world because his country belongs to it. The true Democrat has for a motto, "PRINCIPLES not MEN." He loves his *party*: will go with his party, and will defend his party, so long as the party will go for his true democratic principles—but when he finds his party abandoning the true principles, and all his warnings and entreaties are unavailing to set it right—when, in fact, his party begins to commit acts of suicide upon the very vital principles of sound Democracy, then he abandons it, or rather, his party having abandoned him, he bids it 'good bye,' and pursues his onward, straight-forward course alike regardless of the praise and censure of those who before associated with him. Such is our notion of a true Democrat, and such our ideas of sound Democracy. While cabals, cliques and juntos would enslave the free mind, fetter the free press, and threaten with poverty those who dare exercise the God-derived right of free thought and free expression, the *Democracy* rejoices in freedom, and bids all be free without being lawless—bids all think, and speak, and act, according as enlightened conscience shall say is best to think, speak and act for the benefit of the great whole. Such Democracy we shall go for. Such Democracy must be the Democracy of our party, and the party that contends for such principles, and allows freedom of thought and expression to its members, is the party for us, and from us shall receive the warmest sympathy and support. Are we right! Are we on the true Democratic ground!"

Hail Storm. On Tuesday last, about noon, our town was visited by a violent storm of hail and rain. The storm appeared to pass in a vein about a mile in width in an East by South East direction through the whole length of the town, destroying the crops, injuring the fruit trees, &c., and breaking the glass in its course with a perfect looseness. Many farmers, it is feared, have had their entire crop of Corn destroyed. The Wheat and Potatoe crops are also very badly injured. In about the middle of the vein, after the storm was over, the hail stones, we are informed by several credible witnesses, were found in the hollows and ditches and beside the fences to the depth of eighteen inches, two feet, and in one place two feet six inches.—The hail stones were of all sizes, from that of a pea up to three inches in circumferance. About two quarts of these stones were picked up on the farm of Mr. Levi Thayer at eight o'clock the next morning and sent to us as an evidence of the destructive power of the storm. Many of them, at that time, were as large as ounce balls. We have not learned how far the storm extended, but fear much damage has been done.

A correspondent from the lower region of Virginia, says the Washington Union, congratulates us "on the glorious consummation of the Texas cause. The whigs have nothing but shame and mortification, and the reproaches of their consciences, to repay them for laboring side by side with England, France, Mexico, and the northern abolitionists, in opposition to the clearest and most manifest interests of their country. The whigs are gradually melting away—some gliding into our ranks, and some into the shades of retirement, there to remain till the British-French-Mexican-Abolition party shall be blessed with more flattering prospects than they have at present to cheer them."

Senatorial and County Conventions. The notices calling these Conventions will be found in to-day's paper. We are informed by one of the County Committee that the reason why the Conventions were not called at an earlier day was, that as the season was unusually backward it was thought best to defer it until the haying season, &c., should be over, and the farming community be more at leisure to attend to the primary meetings, &c.

We trust our friends will be on hand at the primary meetings and open the ball in the true Polka style. Let there be no hanging back, no staying away on account of other business.—The primary meeting is the place to express your wishes and preferences in relation to the different candidates; and also the place to concentrate and harmonize your different views and wishes. The Democracy have a severe battle to fight this fall, notwithstanding the apparent apathy of our opponents, and it is all-important that union, harmony and concession should prevail in our ranks. To secure these we know of no better way than for the Democracy to turn out, en masse, at the primary meetings, and give their wishes such an impetus and strength of purpose that no disorganizer or disappointed candidate will dare undertake to resist or tamper with.

From a special notice in the Bath Inquirer of the 16th inst., we learn that the Publisher has taken its columns under his own exclusive control. He says:—

"We intend, however, in our future course, to battle manfully for the doctrines of sound Democracy—to be a vigilant sentinel upon the watch-tower of freedom, ready to sound the note of alarm when the broad platform upon which Jefferson and Madison and Jackson stood, and upon which POLK and the great Democratic party now stand, shall be assailed by unpatriotic hands. Our devotion to the cause is unabated, and because of our devotion, we have resolved to be subject to no cabals or juntos, but to be free, and to publish a paper for the Democratic people, and not for a few ambitious aspirants.

"We have confidence in the Democratic party—*the party as at present constituted*, because we believe this party is bound together by those principles at which we have hinted in another article, and that it will defend and propogate those principles. The mass of the people have no motive in being deceived—they have no interest in deception, and be it our labor to guard against deceptive influences, and to hold up a standard of pure Democracy in the sight of all the people."

The broken Fiddle-String.

The Bangor Democrat raps the knuckles of the Whigs for telling such "Roorback's" in relation to the claims of Maine on the General Government, in the following manner. It is a rich picture, as well as a truthful one.

"For some time the whigs of Maine have had but one string to play upon, and 'alack and alas!' that is now broken—'no worth the day.' That 'lone' string is called 'Maine's claims,' but the chief whig fiddler, Dick Perkins by name, strained it too hard, when it parted. One end is in the possession of the Kennebec Journal, while the other was surreptitiously appropriated by the Waldo Signal; the Bangor Whig caught at the *sound* when the string broke and has *that* laid safely away with its beautiful *grasses*.

"The whigs are unwilling to pay our citizens for defending that part of our territory that their great leader, Webster, did not negotiate away. What would they have? Would they have been better pleased if Mr. Webster had given England all the "disputed territory?" If not why do they grumble and oppose paying the expenses of defending it? Oh! the '*fraud*,' of the authorities of Maine in preventing England from taking all of this State that she wanted. Oh! the '*fraud*' of asking the general government to pay the expense of protecting Maine from a threatened invasion. But, oh! the greater '*fraud*' that the whig politicians have attempted to commit upon the people in their senseless clamor against the settlement of 'Maine's claims.'"

Wool. The price of wool is much lower this season than it was last, and some of the Whig presses (for want of something more plausible, we suppose,) are endeavoring to make a little political capital out of it. They say it is in consequence of the present Administration. Bah! how shallow! The same tariff exists now that existed last year, and wool growers receive the same protection under that tariff that they received last year, consequently there can be no grounds for their assertion. The true cause of the fall of price in wool is owing to the enormous quantity in the market at the present time. The manufacturers having supplied the demands for woolen goods, occasioned by the revulsion in business, now find the market dull. Many manufacturers, last season, bought up almost double the quantity of wool they were able to manufacture; and of course they do not wish to purchase such large quantities this season, nor to pay so high prices. We advise those who have wool to sell to store it for the present, until the old stock is out of the market when their wool will command a fair price.

Terrible Conflagration In New York. On Saturday, 19th inst., at three o'clock in the morning, a fire broke out that made dreadful havoc in the city, destroying three hundred buildings, and from 5 to $10,000,000 of property. It broke out in a Sperm oil Store in New Street, about three doors from the corner of Exchange Place. It then spread to a chair factory the next door to Exchange place; then through to Broad street, and the corner of Exchange Place, where it communicated to a building occupied by some persons, who either had a large quantity of saltpetre on storage, or else were manufacturers of fireworks, for in fifteen minutes after it had caught fire, the whole blew up with a tremendous explosion, carrying six or seven buildings with it, and rocking the whole city like an earthquake. The concussion was so great as to smash more than half a million panes of glass in the neighborhood. Immediately after the explosion fire was discovered at five different points, showing that the entire block in the rear was in a complete blaze. It is supposed that many lives have been lost by the terrible explosion. The devouring element raged from three until eleven o'clock before it could be checked in its course, having destroyed some three hundred buildings, mostly storehouses, containing an immense quantity of goods. Many large establishments had no insurance, and are therefore a total loss. The whole amount insured was about $4,000,000. More recent accounts state the loss to be about one fourth as much as that of the Great Fire a few years ago.

Fire. The buildings of Gen. Alden Blossom, of Turner, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday last, during the storm of hail and rain. The barn was struck by lightning and communicated the fire to the other buildings. Most of the furniture in the house was saved. Loss about two thousand dollars. About eight hundred insured.

Atlantic and St. Lawrence Rail Road. The Bangor Whig states, that the recent term of the Court at Machias this great enterprise was alluded to by Chief Justice Whitman in private conversation, whereupon some one drew up a power of Attorney authorizing Judge Whitman to receive subscriptions to the stock, and forty-eight shares were immediately subscribed for and the five per cent handed over to the Judge.

A Smuggler. A young woman was fined the other day, at the Southwark police office, for attempting to smuggle a bladder of Brandy into the Queen's bench prison, concealed in her "bustle."

The New York Tribune says, the owners of the Store at which the explosion took place have been arrested on suspicion that powder was therein concealed, and if it should so turn out, they will be tried for *murder.*

Curious Case. Messrs. Webster and Choate are now engaged in an important law suit about to be tried in Boston.—The suits involves the question whether the transfer of property, made by a Millerite during his hallucination, can be deemed legal. The case is a very interesting one and is as follows:—

A gentleman in one of the towns in Massachusetts, a manufacturer, engaged in a large and profitable business, became impressed that according to the predictions of Miller the world was about coming to an end. For a time he conducted his business as usual, but soon began to see the folly and wickedness of bestowing his time and attention on worldly affairs, when the end of all things was so near at hand. He wished to divest himself of his property retaining only enough for his support until the great day.

His family, however, prevented him from throwing away his estate, and out of deference he said to their feelings, he willed it in the usual way, retaining for his own use until the world should burn up, $1,000. He afterwards tried in vain to get into business. Not being able to obtain money in this way, he has commenced a suit against his son for the recovery of the whole property. His plea is that at the time he made the sale, he was laboring under a delusion, and was not, therefore, in a sound state of mind. Able counsel are employed on both sides, and it is expected the case will attract a good deal of attention.

New York Enterprize. The New York Tribune says that while the fire was yet raging in the lower part of Broadway, on Saturday, contracts were making for rebuilding in the upper part of Broad street, and it is said that workmen were engaged in getting out bricks from the ruins for the purpose.

The New York Express says, we should judge that at least a thousand men were engaged in the burnt district, clearing away the rubbish preparatory to building.

A noble soul stoops to nothing base. Money will not purchase his good opinion, sedduce his integrity, or bias his judgment.—He will not judge his neighbor by appearance, or express a word to his injury, without the fullest conviction of the truth of his statement. Such a man is an honor to the age in which he lives;—all can trust him—all confide in him.

Another Giant. There is a boy in Limington in this State, nine years old, who weighs one *hundred and fifty lbs!* His father and mother are rather below the medium size. He has been growing at this treir endous rate for about two years, and without the aid of any artificial means, or electricity, or guano.

The Geological Survey now going on in Vermont has led to the valuable discovery of marl, soap-stone, and iron ore, in various localities and in inexhaustible quantities.

The loss of all the Insurance Companies in New York by the late fire is estimated at three millions nine hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

During a severe thunder storm at Harpswell, on the 17th inst. a boat, in which three boys were returning from fishing, was struck by lightning and one of the three instantly killed.

Census of Boston. The new Census is nearly completed, and will comprise nearly 120,000 inhabitants. In 1840, it was 93,383. Increase 26,617, or about 29 per cent.

A savage once said to a white man, who reproached him with wanting the conveniences of society, "Your whole life is spent in laboring for things we have learned to do without."

Nauvoo. The Warsaw Signal contains numerous statements of violence in or about Nauvoo.

Irvine Hodges was murdered there; he said his best friend killed him; yet gave no name. The Signal thinks he gave the name, but it was suppressed.

William Backenstos, late Sherriff of Hancock, has been ordered to leave the holy city. He is accused of being the correspondent of the Warsaw Signal.

Patriarch Bill Smith, of Nauvoo, brother of the Prophet, whose wife died about four weeks since, was again married on last Sunday week—having been a widower about 18 days. His bride is about 16 years of age, and he is 35.

The split among the Nauvoo Saints is growing wider; Bill Smith heads one party, the twelve deciples the other.

☞The Maine Farmer says that in Kennebec county the grass crop, from present appearences will be light, nothing nigh an average one. The wheat looks very well indeed, and promises a fair harvest, if not blasted by that destructive pest the Weevel. The amount sown is not large. Oats are rather light, but will undoubtedly yield a remunerating harvest. A part of the crop looks very well, bearing a good color, but rather dwarfish in size. Many potatoes have been planted, and the harvest will probably be a good one.

Extraordinary Fecundity. The wife of Mr. Elijah Marshall, of Silver Lake township, in this county was delivered on the 22d ult., of four living children at a birth!—They are all daughters, and doing well at the last accounts. Although but twenty six years of age Mrs. Marshall has already been the mother of eleven children. [Montrose (Pa.) Democrat.

Take a quantity of whale oil, and about the same quantity of lard and tallow, simmer them a few minutes together so as they will mix. Apply the mixture with a feather or a fine brush, to the cervices and joints of the bedstead, and those vermin will not only desert the bed but leave the room.

A violent personal altercation took place between two lawyers in the circuit court New York on Friday. Their names were Ketchum and Cutting. The latter was a little to *cutting* in his remarks, and Ketchum *caught* fire a little to quick.

The U. S. ship Constellation is to be changed into a war steamer at Norfolk, and is to take on board the great gun which has been made in England for the Princeton.

The people of Lowell Mass. are taking hold in earnest in favor of the extention of the Magnetic Telegraph to that city.

Two cows were killed by lightning in Winthrop on Tuesday last. They were under a tree in a pasture at the time.

The editor of the Maine Farmer says, that Mr Nelson Packard, of Winthrop has a young horse that will trot a mile in three minutes.

Great Fire. The city of Rochester, N. Y. has been visited by a conflagration more distructive than any for many previous years. The loss will not fall short of $30,000. The account says, the conflagration was undoubtedly the work of an Incendiary.

Marshal of New Hampshire. The New Hampshire Statesman reports that Cyrus Barton, Esq., late editor of the New Hampshire Patriot, is to be appointed Marshal of New Hampshire.

ORGANIZE ORGANIZE.

We trust that the democrats of the several towns in the State will see that there is a perfect and thorough organization of the democratic party for the approaching contest in September. Although our political enemies are disheartened and discouraged by their disastrous defeats, we hope that it will not make the democrats less vigilant; less active or less ready to labor. If we are inactive and careless, they will pluck up new courage.

We hope that every town and school district in the State will be thoroughly organized; and that every democrat will buckle on his armor for the contest, and be ready at all times and on all occasions, to do service in aid of the triumph which awaits us on the second Monday of September. The feds only hope to defeat an election, by our own inactivity, but if we do our duty to ourselves, to the high position which Maine has heretofore occupied, to the noble principles of the democratic party, we shall give whiggism and all other *isms*, such a Waterloo defeat that it will be a lesson for years to come.

We hope that every section of the State will be well supplied with democratic newspapers.—By a litly exertion on the part of a few democrats in each town, every democratic voter can be furnished with a democratic newspaper, and a large portion of them by mail, free of postage.

Let every honorable means be used by the democrats in every section of the State to insure the complete success of the democratic party in the coming contest, and Maine will sustain her high stand among the democrats of the Union.—[Argus.

GEN. JACKSON'S LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT.

Extract of a letter from Nashville, dated June 7, to a gentleman in Washington:

The last will and testament of the old hero was this day approved in our county court, and is of public record. He commences by giving his body to the dust, whence it came, his soul to God that gave it, &c., devoting his estate, first to the payment of two debts, viz: one of $9000, with interest, borrowed of General Planche, of New-Orleans; another of 10,000, with interest, borrowed of Blair & Rives, and the balance to his son Andrew Jackson Jr, with the exception of a few servants to his grandchildren.

The sword presented him by the State of Tennessee, he gives to A. J. Donelson, (his nephew,) now charg d'affaires at Texas. The sword presented him at New Orleans, he leaves to Andrew Jackson Coffee, the son of his old friend General Coffee. The sword presented him at Philadelphia, he leaves to his grandson and namesake.—The sword and pistols he carried through the British and Indian wars, he leaves to General R. Armstrong. The pistols of Washington, by him given to Lafayette, and by Lafayette given to Jackson, he leaves to George Washington Lafayette, the son of General Lafayette. Sundry other presents made him during his long and eventful career, are left with his adopted son, with instruction to him, that, in the event of war; they shall, upon the restoration of peace, be distributed amongst those who shall have conducted themselves most worthy of their country in the conflict, in the opinion of their "countrymen and the ladies."

It is dated, I think, in September, 1844, and revokes a will made by him several years before. It is in his own steady and firm handwriting, and like all things that ever fell from his pen, breathes the purest patriotism throughout.

More Banks in Philadelphia, &c. Notice has been given agreeably to law, that application will be made at the next session of the Legislature of this state, for the incorporation of the following new banks in this city viz: The City, Bank, with a capital of $500,000; the Tradesman's Bank of Philadelphia, with a capital of $50,-000, with the privilege of increasing it to $250,-000.

Applications for recharters and alterations have been made as follows:—The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank Philadelphia, for a restoration of the capital to $1,250,000; The Bank of North America, recharter, with a capital of $1,000,-000; The Western Bank Philadelphia, renewal with an increase of capital to $500,000; The Bank of Commerce, late Moyamensing Bank, renewal, with a capital of $250,000.

The Girard Bank in the city of Philadelphia, revival of charter, with a capital of $1,000,000; the Southern Insurance and Trust Company, for banking privileges, under the name of the "Tradesman's Bank Philadelphia," with a capital of $150,000; the Carlisle Bank, at Carlisle, renewal, with a capital $250,000. [Native Eagle.

Praisworthy Act. An incident well worthy of remark, showing that with all its faults and failings, there are yet some bright spots in human nature, oases of good in this desert of selfishness. The circumstances of the case are these: At a sale of real estate at the North End in Boston last week, it was made known to the company that one of the heirs of the property, a woman, had a claim in equity on one of the lots advertised, though it was doubtful whether it would be substantial in law. She was present and bid for it $1, and as no one chose to compete with her, it was knocked off to her.

From the Lowell Courier prior to the Presidential Election.

The "Democratic" papers and orators hold out the idea to the public, that if Mr. Polk is elected, Governor Dorr will be taken from his prison. Now we venture to predict, that as soon as the election is over the name of Governor Dorr will become an "obsolete idea" with the democratic party. They are using it only as a party handle.

Maine Products. More than a thousand sheep and lambs, together with several beautiful horses, passed up ate street yesterday morning, and attracted a good deal of attention from our city. They were brought to the city by the Kennebec steamers. The Maine people say they cannot *keep* their good horses in the State, as they are immediately bought up and "trotted off" to Boston. [Boston Times.

Oh Dear! Oh! The Nashua Oasis tells the following anecdote: An accident occured on the railroad last Tuesday evening, by which the freight train was thrown form the track, at the junciton to the Nashua and Concord roads. Among the freight were two hogsheads of molasses, the contents of which were most ingloriously spilt upon the sand. The smash up of the cars attracted a great crowds to the spot. At length came a woman—slower of foot than the rest—who elbowed her way through the lookers-on, and catching sight of the spilt molasses, cried out, the very picture of distraction, "Oh my! Oh goody! *only see the blood.*"

☞ The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, says our government has official knowledge that Great Britian has taken a mortgage from Mexico of both Upper and Lower California, to secure the payment to her subjects of debts to the amount of $26,000,000.

Mutual gain. Married, on the 20th ult, Mr. C. W. Moore, to Miss Martha Ann Moreland, all of Macon county Alabama. By this marriage it will be seen that the gentleman had gained *Moreland*, and the lady, while she loses her *land*, has actually gained *more* (Moore.)

Feed the earth, and she will feed you; act liberally toward her, and she will liberally reward you. It is in vain for the New England Farmer says, to try to cheat her. If you give her little, you need not look for much; she will yield but little.

Why is a man's head like a lumber wagon? Because the less it has in it, the more noise it makes.

Post Office Balances. In reply to the numerous inquiries that are made on this subject, we are authorized to state that these articles are now under contract, and that a quantity of them are to be delivered in this city on or before the 15th inst. Expedition will be used in forwarding them to post offices as fast as they can be manufactured, inspected and tested; but as they are required to be made with great accuracy, some time must elapse before all can be supplied. [Union.

A "Benighted" Female. The Frankfort (Pa.) Herald says:

"Our carrier in his perambulations in serving subscribers last week, informs us that in a village or settlement called Hardscrabble, Philadelphia County, Pa. he asked a woman if she would like to have a paper left for her; her reply was, "No, indeed! we are wicked enough now!"

A late Paris paper says—M. Daugüerre is said to have made a discovery almost as wonderful as that to which his name has been given. It consists of a process by which he can give to a young tree in three months, the same developements as in a state of nature require so many years. This is done by a sort of grafting near the root. We give this account as we find it in some of the Journals. If it should be a true one, we may hope soon to hear the details of the process.

An editor somewhere in the west has become so hollow from depending on the printing business alone for bread, that he proposes to sell himself to some gentleman, to be used as a stove pipe.

☞ *Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.*—The extraordinary success attending the use of this medicine in diseases of the lungs, and the many singular cures it has effected, have naturally attracted the attention of many physicians, as well as the whole fraternity of quacks, various conjectures and surmises have arisen respecting its composition; some physicians have supposed it to contain iodine, other ignorant pretenders say it must contain mercury, and to some such substance they each attribute its singular efficacy. As such opinions are altogether erroneous, and calculated to prejudice many persons against it, we

Pledge our Honor;

that it contains nothing of this kind, or anything the least injurious; on the contrary it is composed of the most simple substances, the principal of which are the extracts of tar and wild cherry bark, and the whole secret of its efficacy consists in the mode by which they are prepared.

☞ *No Cause for Alarm?* Consumptive reader, there is cause for alarm, and there is also ground for hope.—Be wise then in time, and use the only compound which will certainly and speedily cure: Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life.

From Charles H. Farwell, Clarmont, N. H. The Hungarian Balsam is, beyond all doubt, the most perfect specific for Consumption ever invented. I am General Agent for this Medicine in New Hampshire and Vermont, where I have sold large quantities of it, and daily hear reports of its success, of the most astonishing character.

CHARLES R. FARWELL.

Pamphlets respecting this great English remedy may be had gratis of Moses Hammond, only agent in Paris

---

MARRIED.

In Norway, 13th inst. by Rev. Mr. Tenny, Mr. Lee Mixer, to Miss Deborah Bennett.

In Skowhegan, 13th inst. Mr. Columbus Arnold, to Miss Anna Severance both of Augusta.

In Albany, June 26, Hon. N. P. Denny, of Leicester, to Miss Mary Denny of Worcester.

DIED.

In Fryeburg, 5th inst. John Stuart Barrows, aged 54 years.

...by the most greedy shorts of money and ...an in the land, whose chief object generally ...man pay in a small dividend on their stock, and ...that, borrow out two or three times its nominal am- ...be and in the mean time, if the bank breaks, ...would take advantage of the depreciation in its ...you buy it up at a small price, pay off their ...them and loan notes, and make fortunes in this w... ...course. The personal liability law will be a sad ...man's upon the financial talents of such men as ... but it will be no drawback to legitimate

---

Administrator's Sale.

By virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Tavern of Jonathan Virgin in Rumford, *on Monday, the first day of September next, at one o'clock P. M.*, The whole of the real estate of FRANCIS CUSHMAN, late of Rumford, deceased, situated in the counties of Franklin and Piscataquis, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower therein, as a partial sale would injure the residue, described as follows, viz:—All the right, title and interest the said Cushman had at the time of his death to one undivided fourth part of thirteen thousand eight hundred and twelity acres of land in county of Franklin, and being all that part of Township No. 6, not included in the town of Berlin.

Also,—All the right in and to a certain Bond, or Obligation, given to the said Cushman by Hezekiah Hutchins, Jr., and Simeon Fuller, to convey certain lots and parts of lots of land in the town of Monson and county of Piscataquis.

For the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of Administration and incidental charges.

HEZEKIAH HUTCHINS, Jr. *Administrator.*

Rumford, July 22d, 1845. 12

Hebron Academy.

The Fall Term in Hebron Academy will commence, providence permitting, on Wednesday, the sixth day of August next, under the Tuition of Mr. Benjamin F. Parsons, who for several Terms has taught this School to good satisfaction.

JOHN TRIPP, *Secretary.*

Hebron, July 22, 1845. 12

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

By virtue of an Execution in my hands against James F. Abbott, of Andover in the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the Store of Jarvis C. Marble, in Paris in said County, on Saturday, the sixteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.,—All the right which said Abbott had on the 28th day of Sept. 1844, being the day of the attachment, in Equity to redeem the real Estate in said Andover which Moses Merrill deeded to him Oct. 6th, 1838, and recorded in Oxford Records Book 55, page 362, the same having been mortgaged to Samuel Poor, Oct. 6, 1838, as appears by the Records, Book 56, page 57, and again mortgaged to B. C. Cummings, Oct. 12, 1843, and Recorded Book 67, page 661; for more particular description of premises and amount of incumbrances, reference may be had to said deed and mortgages.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, July 7, 1845. 3w12

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Store of Jarvis C. Marble in Paris, in said County, *on Saturday, the sixteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.*,—All the right which Luther Washburn has in equity to redeem certain parcels or tracts of real estate situated in Paris in said County, and being the same premises the said Washburn now occupies and the same premises deeded to him and I. C. Washburn October 31, A. D. 1835, by Otis Washburn, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 47, page 386, the same having been mortgaged to Abiezer Andrews to secure the payment of 695 52 on demand and interest annually, by deed dated April 14, A. D. 1838, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 54, page 230.—Also the Grist Mill and privilege and all the land thereto connected as above named; likewise the same deeded to said Luther Washburn by Josiah Dudley situated on the West side of the stream at the outlet of Moose Pond in said Paris, embracing the Store lot with the buildings thereon—all of the above having been mortgaged to Abiezer Andrews, to secure the payments of two other sums, to wit—one for $242, payable on demand and interest annually, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 64, page 108—also to secure $120 on demand and interest, dated June 7, A. D. 1843, and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 65, page 474, where reference is had for a more particular description of the premises and amount due,—the same having been attached on the original Writ.

SIMEON CUMMINGS, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, July 10, 1845. 3w10

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:—

Taken on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Inn of Josiah Knight, in Fryeburg, in said County of Oxford, on Saturday, the thirteenth day of September next, at four o'clock, P. M.,—All the right which *Stephen Irish* has in equity to redeem the Farm situated in Fryeburg formerly occupied by him, laying on Lovell's Pond, and being the same conveyed by him by deed of Morigage to the Trustees of Fryeburg Academy by deed dated April 7th, A. D. 1832, and recorded April 17th. 1832, in Book 14, Page 431, Oxford Records Western District, to which deed reference may be had for particular description.

MERRILL WYMAN, Deputy Sheriff.

Fryeburg, July 10th, 1845. 3w10

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss:

Taken on Execution, the same having been attached on the original writ, and will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Inn of Samuel Morrill, Esq., in Dixfield Village, on *Tuesday, the twelfth day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon*,—All the right which James Young has in equity to redeem a certain lot of land lying in Byron, in said County of Oxford, and being lot numbered four in the fourteenth Range of lots in said Town as by plan of said Town, and being the same on which said Young's family now reside; the same being mortgaged by said James Young to Freeman Griffith to secure the payment of one hundred and sixteen dollars. Said Deed bearing date March the tenth A. D. 1845, and record of the same in the Registry of Deeds for said County, Book 67, page 476.

JOHN M. EUSTIS, Deputy Sheriff.

Dixfield, June 30, 1845. 3w9

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

Taken on Execution and will be sold at public Vendue at the Inn of Col. Samuel Morrill, in Dixfield Village, *on Saturday, the sixteenth day of August next at one o'clock P. M.*,—All the right, title and interest one ZACHARIAH J. GAMMON has of redeeming a certain Lot of land situated in Dixfield, being the same said Gammon mortgaged to George R. Randall and Samuel M. Smith for about one hundred and fifty dollars; reference will be had to said mortgage for particulars on the day of sale. The same having been attached on the original Writ, July 11th, 1845.

ISAAC PARK, Deputy Sheriff.

Notice of Foreclosure.

Whereas Francis Bemis, of Paris in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, Gentleman, by his deed of Mortgage dated Oct. 31, 1838, and recorded with Oxford Records Book 56, page 148, conveyed to the subscriber certain premises therein fully described, to which deed, recorded as aforesaid, reference is had for further description, to secure the payment of the sum of seven hundred thirty dollars and thirty-four cents, in one year from date of said Mortgage Deed, with interest annually. And whereas, the conditions of said Deed of Mortgage have been, and now are, broken, I therefore give this public notice to foreclose the same according to the Statute in such case made and provided.

VIRGIL D. PARRIS.

Paris, July 8th, 1845. 3w11

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy—Greeting:

We command you to attach the goods or estate of Timothy G. Hadley and Isaac Hamblin, both of the State and in parts unknown, and Benjamin Parker of Hiram, in said County, Esquire, to the value of twelve hundred dollars; and summon the said defendants, (if they may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of June, A. D. 1845, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto Peleg Wadsworth, of Hiram aforesaid, Esquire, in a plea of the case; for that the said defendants at said Hiram on the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1837, by their note of that date, the said Hadley as principal and the said Hamblin and Barker as sureties, promised the plaintiff to pay him or his order six hundred and twenty five dollars by the first day of June, A. D. 1843, with interest, and the plaintiff avers that said time is now long since elapsed. Yet the defendants, though often requested, has not paid said sum or any part to the plaintiff, but neglect and refuse so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiff (as he says) the sum of twelve hundred dollars, which shall then and there be made to appear, with other due damages. And have you there this writ with your doings thereon.

Witness, DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq., *at Paris, the twenty-fifth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty four.*

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

Western District Court; June Term, 1845.

Peleg Wadsworth, Plaintiff, v. *Timothy G. Hadley & als. Defendant.*

In the foregoing action, Ordered, that the Plaintiff cause an attested copy of his writ with this Order of Court thereon to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next term of this Court to be holden at said Paris on the second Tuesday of November next, that the defendants may then and there appear and answer to the same if they see cause.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of the Writ and Order thereon.

11 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

HIGH SCHOOL.

A HIGH SCHOOL will be opened in Paris Hill for the benefit of the young Gentlemen and Ladies of that place and vicinity, under the instruction of

WM. W. VIRGIN,

to commence on Monday, the first day of September next, and continue one term only.

The Instructor intends to secure to those who patronize his School, all the advantages and privileges usually afforded by our Academies.

While those pursuing the common English branches will receive primary attention, Scholars wishing to pursue classical studies, will have an opportunity of attending to Latin, Greek, Grammar, and usually all those branches usually taught in schools of a similar kind.

Terms.—$3; or 50 cents per week

Paris, July 1st, 1845. 11

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a License from the Hon. Lyman Emerson, Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Notice is hereby given that there will be exposed for sale at the house of Benjamin F. Whitcomb, in Sweden in the County of Oxford, on Saturday the twenty-third day of August, 1845, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the right of redemption of all the Real Estate of

NANCY WHITCOMB,

late of said Sweden, deceased, for the payment of the just debts of said deceased, charges of administration and incidental charges.

Said real estate consists of about fifteen acres of mowing land and about ten of pasture land. Also, one pew in No. 30, in the Methodist Meeting House in said Sweden.

Dated at Sweden this twelfth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty five.

10 BENJ. F. WHITCOMB, *Administrator.*

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the 4th Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-five.

Job Prince, Guardian of James P. Waterman, minor child of James Waterman, late of Portland, in the County of Cumberland, deceased; of Olive and Jane Turner, minor children of Amos Turner, late of Greene, in the County of Kennebec, deceased; and of James M., Charles, Ernestus, and Clark, minor children of Cyrus Clark, late of Turner in the County of Oxford, deceased, having presented his account of guardianship of the estate of said minors—

It was *Ordered*, that the said Guardian give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Turner, on the 18th day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

8 Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY,

$1000 In payment for the Democratic Printing, Job Work, &c

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff, & Collector,

PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞ All business by Mail or otherwise, promptly attended to

Feb. 14, 1842. 41

NOTICE!—CAUTION!!

A person calling himself Norcross is travelling about E. States, selling a spurious article of Parr's Life ... with our name engraved, which is a *forgery* and will be ... ished as a criminal offence.

Also, all persons who deal with said Norcross, or with any other person who uses our forged names, are ... they re-sell, they may *make themselves* ...

We are determined to prosecute ... our rights, and all such *great public* ... of the law. Valuable information tending to ... viction of Norcross will be thankfully received and ... by the subscribers. TH. ROBERTS & CO.

117 Fulton St., N. York

July 1, 1845. 17

☞ The patrons of Parr's Life Pills ... bear this in mind that all Agents for the sale of the "Genuine" are furnished with a certificate of Agency, signed *SETH ... LE*, who is the sole Agent for New England. Office ... ington-street, Boston. ... ly Aug. 1

DR. WISTAR'S

Balsam of Wild Cherry.

The best medicine known to man for ... Asthma of every stage, Bleeding ... Colds, Liver Complaint, and all diseases ... gans, may be had of Agents named below.

☞ All published statements of cures ... cine are, *in every respect*, TRUE. ... genuine "Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry," as spurious imitations are abroad.

Orders from any part of the country should be addressed S. W. FOWLE 138 Washington St. Boston, sole agent for New England.

Agents.—Paris, Thomas Crockery; Norway, A. C. Pierson & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills, M. Deelon; Dixfield, C. T. Chase; Rumford, Jos. ... Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. W. Cobb, E. Wilton, J. & E. Bean; Augusta, E. Fuller.—July16

POETRY.

A POOR EXCUSE.

The Knickerbocker furnishes the following "Poetical Epistle" from J. G. S. to a bachelor friend, urging him to enter at once into the connubial state. He thinks it the "*sovereignest* thing in creation."

Don't tell me you 'havn't got time,'
That other things claim your attention;
There's not the least reason or rhyme
In the wisest excuse you can mention;
Don't tell me about 'other fish,'
Your duty is done when you BUY 'em;
And you will never relish the dish,
Unless you've a WOMAN to 'fry 'em.'

You may dream of poetical fame,
But the story may change to miscarry;
The best way of handing one's name
To posterity, Charles, is to marry.
And here I am willing to own
(After soberly thinking upon it,)
I'd very much rather be known
Through a beautiful son than a sonnet.

Don't be frightened at querulous stories
By gossipping grumblers related,
Who argue that marriage a bore is,
Because they've known people mis-mated.
Such fellows, if they had their pleasure,
Because some 'bad bargains' are made
Would propose, as a sensible measure,
To lay an embargo on trade!

Then, Charles, bid your doubting good bye,
And dismiss all fantastic alarms;
I'll be sworn you've a girl in your eye
That you ought to have had in your arms;
Some beautiful maiden, God bless her!
Unencumbered with pride or with pelf,
Of every true charm the possessor,
And given to no fault but yourself.

To procrastination be deaf!
(A caution which came from above,)
The scoundrel's not only "the Thief
Of Time," but of Beauty and Love.
Then delay not a moment to win
A prize that is truly worth winning;
Celibacy, Charles, is a sin,
And sadly prolific of sinning.

I could give you a bushel of reasons
For choosing the "double estate;"
It agrees with all climates and seasons,
Though it may be adopted TOO LATE.
To one's parents 'tis (gratefully) due;
Just think what a terrible thing
'Twould have been, sir, for me and for you,
If ours had neglected the ring'

Then there's the economy feleet
By poetical algebra shown;
If your wife has a grief or a fear,
One half by the law, is your own.
And as to the joys, by division
They somehow are doubled, 'tis said;
(Though I never could see the addition
Quite plain in the item of bread!)

Remember—I do not pretend
There's anything perfect about it,
But this I'll maintain to the end,
Life's very imperfect without it.
'Tis not that there's poetry in it,
Like doubloons there may be to those
Who know how to find and to spin it,)
But I'll warrant you excellent prose.

Don't search for an angel a minute.
For suppose you succeed in the sequel,
After all, the duce would be in it,
For the match would be highly unequal:
The angels, it must be confessed,
In THIS world are rather uncommon,
And allow me, dear Charles, to suggest,
You'll be better content with a WOMAN.

Then, Charles, be persuaded to wed;
For a sensible fellow like you,
It is high time to think of a bed,
And a board, and fixens for two.
Don't think about something else first,
A poet almost in one breath!
A Major!—AND NOT MARRIED YET!
You should do nothing else for a year!

"RELY ON YOURSELF."

We often hear young men complaining that they are [illegible] poor. Very well; what harm? Look at [illegible] will find that nine-tenths of [illegible] ly men, not worth a [illegible] self, then, with the reflection [illegible] ly guarantee for the future, [illegible] ing wealthy are better than [illegible] born rich. The fact is, while [illegible] ve been up and doing, you have [illegible] Jupiter to help you out of the [illegible] wheel. Rely on yourself hereafter [illegible] er that in this world, where every [illegible] ing is best to outdo his neighbor, you will [illegible] forever if you trust the advancement [illegible] to others. The old Greek began to carry one calf when young and became [illegible] strong enough to bear a bull. Do you, like [illegible] work in earnest, [illegible] you will be astonished to see what [illegible]. The great secret of the failure [illegible] man's sons in life, is this, the [illegible] father's wealth, lose all energy, [illegible] industry, and are at last, spite of [illegible] advantages, distanced by those who have been trained and got for years.—We [illegible] whose hero took his motto, "Push;"—whenever any difficulty met him and [illegible] his heart sinking, he whispered "Push," to himself, and went to work resolute on success. What made Napoleon so great [illegible] was his *iron will*, quite as much as [illegible]. We love a steady, determined [illegible] if he is a little obstinate, for we know we will get along in the world. All of [illegible] reformers have been men of resolute [illegible]. Luther would have failed at the crisis of his fate, had he not said he was going to Worms, though it should rain Duke Georges [illegible] days in succession, and every roof be [illegible] with devils. When the charges of French cavalry broke among the British squares at Waterloo, like successive waves before Eddystone, in a tempestuous sea, Wellington exclaimed, "Gentlemen, we must [illegible] there can be no retreat," and [illegible] resolution, and that only which the day. And this is the secret of all success. Take our word for it, young man, [illegible] once up your mind to rely on yourself you will never achieve anything worthy of your manhood.—Neal's Gazette.

INDUSTRY AND INTEGRITY.

There is nothing possible to man which industry and integrity will not accomplish. The poor boy of yesterday, so poor that a dollar was a miracle in his vision,—houseless,—shoeless, breadless,—compelled to wander on foot from village to village, with his bundle on his back, in order to procure labor and means of subsistence, has become the talented and honorable young man to day, by the power of his good right arm, and the potent influence of good principles, firmly held and perpetually maintained. When poverty, and what the world calls disgrace, stared him in the face, he shuddered not, but pressed onward, and exulted most in high and great exertion in the midst of accumulated disasters and calamities. Let this man be cherished, for he honors his country and dignifies his race. High blood—what matters it if this courses not in his veins? he is a free born American, and therefore a sovereign and a prince. Wealth—what cares he for that, so long as his heart is pure, and his walk upright?—he knows and his country knows, that the little finger of an honest and upright young man, is worth more than the whole body of an effeminate and dishonest rich man. These are the very men who made the country—who bring to it whatever of iron sinew and unfailing spirit it possesses or desires, who are rapidly rendering it the mightiest, as it is already, the freest, land beneath the sun.

THE CONSUMMATION.—'Twas twilight.—Seated at the door of a moss covered cottage, was the pride of the village—lovely Phœbe.—Her finely moulded form—her exquisite and voluptuous bust—her classic and beautifully chisselled features—her sweet lips—teeth of pearly whiteness—and such eyes! two drops liquid azure set in snow! all combined, 'twas enough to melt the very soul of an anchorite!

Beside this angel, knelt a youth, whose cheek pale as ashes, told the tale—he was in love!—"Tell me," said he—in trembling accents—"Tell me this night my fate. Keep me in agony no longer. Tell me what sacrifice I shall undergo for you—you, my soul's idol! Command me to perform a pilgrimage around this earth on burning coals—and it shall be done. Any thing—any thing—but cast me not off.—Plant a dagger in my heart, but keep in suspense no longer! Say, lovely Phœbe—will you—*will you be mine?*" He trembled—his heart throbbed—she saw he was ready to swoon—a crimson flush mantled her cheek—

"Like the rich sunset 'neath Italia's sky."

She took his hand in her tinny fingers—put her smiling lips to his ear, and whispered—

"Obed, *I shan't be nothin' else!*"

WIT OF A CAB DRIVER.—The other day, as we were passing the hack stand on the Place d' Armes, (says the N. O. Picayune,) we overheard a short dialogue between two cab drivers, one a darkey and the other a white man, of which we give a free translation.

Pointing to the "Cosmopolite," (a *cafe* on the corner of St. Ann and Conde streets,) Sambo said—

"Mr. Jim, look heah; can you tell de reason ob more persons goin' to dat house to drink dan does at todder one ober dar!"—pointing to the opposite corner.

"Well I don't know, unless it's because the lunch there is better," answered Jim.

"No, dat isn't it," said Sambo, "but *'cause more polite*—(cosmopolite)—ya, ya!—de nigger got you dis time, Mr. Jim—a-ya, ya!"

ACTING A LIE.—While the eloquent Robert Hall was spending an evening in the house of a friend, a lady who was on a visit retired, that her little son might go to rest. She returned in about half an hour, and said:

"She's gone to sleep. I put on my night-cap and lain down with her, and she very soon dropped off."

Mr. Hall, hearing the conversation, said:—"Excuse me, madam—do you want your child to grow up a liar?"

"Oh, dear, no, sir; I should be shocked at such a thing."

"Then bear with me while I say, you must never act a lie before her: children are quick observers, and soon learn that that which assumes to be what it is not, is a lie, whether acted or spoken."

GETTING MORE THAN A SHARE.—"Martha, does thee love me?" asked a Quaker youth, of one at whose shrine his heart's fondest feelings had been offered up.

"Why, Seth," answered she, "we are commanded to love one another, are we not?"

"Aye, Martha, but does thee regard me with that feeling that the world calls love?"

"I hardly know what to tell thee, Seth; I have greatly feared that my heart was an erring one; I have tried to bestow my love on all;—but I may have sometimes thought, perhaps, that thee was getting rather more than thy share.

AN INSINUATION.—A runaway wedding recently took place in a village in Nottinghamshire. The gay Lothario, a miller, was soon afterwards the subject of conversation in a party, when a wag in company recommended all farmers to send their corn to the bridegroom's mill, for they would stand a good chance of fair treatment; for, added he, "I once knew a miller, a great rogue, who stole his wife, but it made an honest man of him, *for he never stole anything after.*"

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the POST OFFICE at PARIS, ME., June 30, 1845.

Benjamin, Lieut. Sam'l, Mass. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.
Bates, Miss Hannah A.
Bartlett, M. B. Esq.,
Brett, Seneca
Brown, Dr. T. H.
Clark, E. W.
Cummings, James L.
Cummings, Dr. P. C.
Daniels, Joseph
Daniels, James
Dean, John
Delano, Miss Lucy Ann
Deblois, Thomas A., Esq.
Foles, Miss Laura
Farley, Chas. Esq.
Frye, Lieut. Nathaniel, Mass. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.
Hon. Justices of District Court
Hutchins, Capt. Nath'l, N. H. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution; or his heirs.
Barnthal, Alex
Hubbard, Henry
Hubbard, D. S.
Holmes, James A.
Kinsley, Azel
Leavitt, Elihu
Mills, William
Marston, Miss Abigail G.
McKenney, Henry
Mellen, Alanson
Overseers of Poor, of Paris,
Osgood, Appollos
Parris, Hon. V. D.
Perry, Miss M. A.
Perkins, Rev. G.
Porter, Sylvanus
Ricker, Thomas N.
Ryerson, Mary Ann, 2
Shaw, Soranaus
Tarbox, Ivory
Treasurer of Oxford County.
Verrill, Daniel R.
Wardwell, Ensign Joseph, Mass. Cont'l Line, Army of Revolution, or his heirs.
Willis, Mrs. Phebe.

8 GEO. W. MILLETT, P. M.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

THE Subscriber keeps constantly a general assortment of Books and Stationery articles, which are offered for sale on reasonable terms—Among which are Bibles, Testaments, Hymn-Books, a variety of Sunday-School books, different works on History, Biography, Chemistry, Philosophy, Geology, and other reading books too numerous to particularize in a short advertisement—Also—School books of almost every description now in use, Writing-books, Ink, Pencils, Sand boxes, Blotting-sand, Paper-folders, Wafers, &c &c. &c.

☞WANTED in exchange for the above—Cash, Clean paper-rags, and country produce. For further particulars enquire of BENJ. WALTON.

Paris Hill, April 29, 1845.

For Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, and all Diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Chest.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is an *old, well tried*, and almost universally approved remedy. It has been extensively used for the last 15 or 20 years in almost every city and town in New England, and also very extensively at the South and West. It is recommended and prescribed by many of the most respectable physicians as a *safe, convenient* and *very efficacious medicine*, and acknowledged by thousands, who have for a long time used it, to be the most valuable remedy for the above complaints ever offered to the American public.

The proprietors of this article cannot resort to the style of advertising which is often adopted at the present day. They do not wish to deceive the credulous and unsuspecting, but appeal, with confidence, to the facts, and experience of a discerning public. There are few individuals in New England, who have not used this preparation themselves, or who have not friends who have used it. Numerous certificates from physicians and others, having for many years been published, it is deemed unnecessary to add any at this time. Be sure to get the *genuine*. Call for it by its *whole name*, "*Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam*," and avoid "Cutler's Pulmonary Balsam," and the numerous imitations which have sprung up in consequence of the great celebrity of the *true* article. See that it is signed Wm. Jon'n Cutler. Prepared by Reed, Wing & Cutler, wholesale druggists, 54 Chatham street, Boston, and sold by druggists, apothecaries, and country merchants generally. Price 50 cents. 1yn27

THOMAS CROCKER, Agent for this place.

BRUNSWICK SEMINARY.

THIS Seminary was incorporated during the last session of the Legislature.—The first term of Instruction will commence on Wednesday, the eleventh day of June instant, under the direction of

Mr. GEORGE C. SWALLOW, as Principal.

The cultivation of the moral, as well as the intellectual powers of the pupils will receive especial attention. It is also intended, that this Seminary shall afford the means of higher attainments than usual in the elementary principles of useful knowledge; and thus prepare the pupils, of both sexes, for the practical business of life, and for the profession of Teachers.

ALPHEUS S. PACKARD, Sec'y

The subscriber would respectfully call the attention of his Friends and Patrons to the above notice, and the arrangements, which have placed his School under the *superintending care* of the TRUSTEES of BRUNSWICK SEMINARY.

☞ The *Summer Term* will be kept in WASHINGTON HALL.

Miss RECORD will give lessons in *Painting* and *Drawing* as heretofore.

Every exertion will be made to make the School still more worthy of public patronage under this new arrangement, which will bring to its aid the experience and counsels of many of our most respected citizens.

5 G. C. SWALLOW.

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss.

BY virtue of an Execution to me hands against James F. Abbott, of Andover in the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the Store of Jarvis C Marble, in Paris in said County, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.,—All the right which said Abbott had on the 27th day of Sept 1841, being the day of the attachment, in Equity to redeem the real Estate in said Andover which Moses Merrill deeded to him Oct. 6th 1838, and recorded in Oxford Records Book 75, page 252, the same having been mortgaged to Samuel Poor, Oct 6, 1838, as appears by the Records, Book 56, page 57, and again mortgaged to B. C. Cummings, Oct. 12, 1841, and Recorded Book 67, page 601; for more particular description of premises and amount of incumbrances, reference may be had to said deed and mortgages

SAMUEL F. RAWSON, Deputy Sheriff.

Paris, July 7, 1845. 3w9

Sale of Right in Equity.

OXFORD, ss.—July 26, 1845.

TAKEN on Execution all the right in equity that *DAVID S LOMBARD*, of township No 5, range 1st, in said County, has of redeeming Lot No. 15, in the 4th range of Lots in said township with the buildings thereon; and will be sold at

PUBLIC VENDUE,

at the Inn of Lewis Crockett, in Andover, in said County, on Saturday, the twenty-third day of August next, at ten o'clock A. M.

Attest, JOHN WILLIS, Deputy Sheriff.

DR. JOHN D. BUZZELL'S Family Medicines.

VEGETABLE BILIOUS BITTERS.

THESE Bitters are particularly serviceable when used alone in all cases of obstructions in the stomach and bowels, in chronic affections of the liver, and all other derangements and diseases proceeding from a diseased state of that organ; such as loss of appetite, fulness of the stomach, costiveness, dizziness and headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Rheumatism, Indigestion, Dispepsy, Faintness, and sinking in the stomach, eruptions on the face and neck, and are an excellent purifier of the Blood. When these Bitters are taken in connection with the Vegetable Pills and Anti-acid preparation they will remove most inveterate chronic diseases, even in cases where mercury has been unsuccessfully administered.

VEGETABLE BILLIOUS PILLS.

The reputation of these Pills stands unrivalled for the cure of nervous or Bilious headache, costiveness, indigestion, dyspepsia and all disorders of the stomach: they are so compounded as to be slow in their operation, but after they have thoroughly operated upon the stomach and bowels, one or two pills is sufficient to purge the system, and in their operation they not only purge and cleanse the stomach and bowels from every impurity; but strengthen and give new life and vigor to the digestive organs, &c.

ANTI-ACID AND CARMITATIVE PREPARARION.

This medicine has been successfully used for sourness and wind in the stomach, and is a valuable specific in all cases of nervous irritability and hysteria, hypochondria, asthma, palsy and apoplexy, &c.

COUGH MIXTURE.

The reputation of this mixture stands unrivalled for the cure of all caughs proceeding from colds, asthma, chronic catarrh, influenza and inflammation of the lungs or pleura, and chronic affections of the liver, which frequently produce consumption. It is decidedly the best medicine ever discovered for the cure of the whooping cough.

COMPOUND STRENGTHENING PLASTER.

All who have used this plaster have found it to be a sure remedy for pain or weakness in the stomach, back, side, chest, loins, muscles, joints, &c., and for lung and liver complaints, coughs, colds, asthma, rheumatism, &c.

HEMORRHOIDAL, OR PILE POWDER.

This medicine may be relied upon to give immediate relief, and its use persevered in, will effect a certain cure of this truly painful and troublesome disease. This specific has been used by the proprietor in his practice for more than fourteen years, and he has never known an instance where it has failed to effect a cure. Try it.

Ointment for the cure of the Itch and all other cantaneous

ERUPTIONS.

This ointment is a safe and efficacious remedy for the cure of the Itch and all cutaneous eruptions, and for a scald head, one of the worst of humors.

It is a sure remedy for sores and humors upon the face with which children are afflicted, curing without leaving a scar, observing in all cases to take according to accompanying directions, the anti-eruptive or cooling powder.

ANTI-ERUPTIVE OR COOLING POWEER.

A sure remedy for inflammation of the blood or other fluids from which proceeds the St Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, and other eruptions of the skin.

Agents—Oxford County.

Paris, J. C. MARBLE; Norway, J. Corbett; Oxford, J. Wilson; New Mills, S. Lane; Peru, Wm. Walker, Brock & Co.; Buckfield, S. Bridgham, S. Harlow; Hebron, J. M. Deshon; Turner, Wm. Bray, S. B. Holt; Woodstock, D. H. Hammond, Russ & Adams; Livermore, Bretton & Washburn; Rumford, J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham; Dixfield, C. L. Chase; Mexico, J. M. Dolloff; Hebron, L. S. Bumpass; Minot, J. Parsons; Bethel, Kimball & Crocker, H. Holt, 2d; West Bethel, H. Ward; Newry, N. P. Ryerson; Hanover, M. W. Kimball; Rumford Point, O. C Bolster; Peru, L. Bolster; Auburn, C. S. Packard.—Oct. 28, 1844—ctly

F. BROWN'S Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

THIS is no quack nostrum; it is prepared from the best materials, and the receipt has been examined and approved by many of the first Physicians in the United States.

The true means of preserving the Health and Strength is to purify the blood and correct the unhealthy state of the Bowels. For this purpose we recommend the Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters.

The component ingredient of these Bitters is no secret They are composed of a very strong preparation of the celebrated extract of Spanish Sarsaparilla and the extract of Tomatoes, with the addition of some of the most popular vegetable medicines the country affords.

This is the first time the medical virtues of SARSAPARILLA and TOMATOES have been combined; and the result has met the most sanguine expectations of the medical profession. The whole vegetable kingdom does not furnish two substances so admirably adapted to PURIFY, NOURISH and INVIGORATE the human system. These Bitters have all the effect of the most powerful purgatives when used in sufficient quantity, and yet are so mild in their operation that they may be given to persons in the most delicate health with perfect safety. They are also very agreeable to the taste.

These excellent Bitters will be found a certain cure in cases of Indigestion or Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Faintness and Sinking of the Stomach, Lowness of spirits, Costiveness, Determination of Blood to the Head, Pain in the Limbs and Side, Diarrhœa, Weakness, Dizziness, Cautaneous Eruptions on the Face and Neck, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Nervous and Sick Headache, Acidity of Stomach, Bilious Affections, Piles, Costiveness, and in all diseases caused by impurity of the blood, the debility of the system, or the unhealthy state of the stomach and bowels.

They are also exceedingly efficacious in restoring constitution broken down by sedentary employments, and have been extensively used by Clergymen, Editors, Printers, Clerks, Seamstresses, and numerous others whose health had been injured by confinement and close application, with the happiest results.—They restore the action of the stomach, increase the quantity of the blood, and impart to the wan and emaciated system of the invalid the vigor and glow of true health.

These Bitters are warranted to be a purely Vegetable compound—and mark this, ☞they can never do the least injury in any case whatever.☜

They are kept by many persons as a FAMILY MEDICINE—and have been given to the YOUNGEST CHILDREN, on account of the mildness of their operation, with excellent effect.

The following are a few of the many new recommendations which have been sent to the proprietor of BROWN'S SARSAPARILLA and TOMATO BITTERS within a short time. REMEMBER—Always ask for Brown's, as there are counterfeits.

Mr. [illegible] agent in Portland, Me., still continues to recommend Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters in the following terms:—

Mr. T. R. Hayes, lately one of the firm of T. B. Hayes & Co. Druggists in Portland, Me., and formerly agent for Brown's Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, says he knows from experience they are one of the most valuable medicines ever used, and now recommends them to all; he says no medicine ever sold so rapidly, or was ever liked half as well; he knows of many that have been cured or greatly relieved by its use.

Mr. E. Mason, after having the Agency for Portland a few days writes the following:—

Mr. Brown—Sir, please send me two dozen Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters by the first boat. I have sold all the first lot. Our customers recommend them very highly, and they are recommended by some of our first physicians.

Yours, in haste, E. MASON.

The following is a recommendation from Falmouth:—

To Mr. Brown, Chemist, Boston.

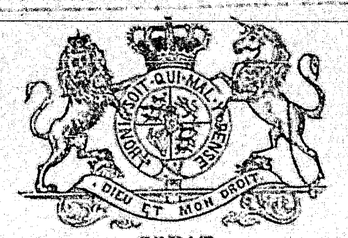
I certify that my wife has been afflicted with a very bad humor on her face, and at her stomach, for fifteen years past.—After using various medicines recommended for her complaints with little or no benefit, she commenced using, by the advice of Mr. Edward Mason, Apothecary, your Sarsaparilla and Tomato Bitters, and she is now in better health than she has before enjoyed for the last fifteen years; and I would cheerfully recommend to all and every one who is afflicted with any of the complaints which this medicine is recommended for, to use it in preference to any article now in use.

Yours, Respectfully, J. B. LEACH.

Falmouth, May 21, 1844.

Sold, wholesale and retail, by F. BROWN, the proprietor 68 Washington-street, Boston; and Wm. Brown, 451 Washington-street, Boston; and by Druggists and regular appointed Agents in the city and country.

Agents.—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge, Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Chase; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; East Wilton, J. & E. Beane, Augusta, E. Fuller. Aug 27 6m16sfly



GREAT

ENGLISH REMEDY

For Coughs, Colds, Asthma, and Consumption!

THE great and only remedy for Colds, Coughs Asthma, and Consumption, is the HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE, discovered by the celebrated Dr. Buchan, of London, England, and introduced into the United States under the immediate superintendence of the inventor.

The extraordinary success of this medicine, in the cure of Pulmonary diseases, warrants the American Agent in soliciting for treatment the WORST POSSIBLE CASES that can be found in the community—cases that stick relief to scan from any of the common remedies of the day, and have been given up by the most distinguished Physicians, as *Confirmed and Incurable*. The Hungarian Balsam has cured and will cure the *most desperate of Cases*. It is no quack nostrum, but a standard English medicine, of known and established efficacy.

Every family in the United States should be supplied with Buchan's Hungarian Balsam of Life, not only to counteract the consumptive tendencies of climate, but to be used as a preventive medicine in all cases of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Inflammation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Hooping Cough, and Croup.

☞ Sold, in large bottles, at $1 per bottle, with full directions for the restoration of Health.

Pamphlets, containing a mass of English and American certificates, and other evidence showing the unequalled merits of this great English Remedy, may be obtained of the Agents, gratuitously.

DAVID F BRADLEE, sole Agent for the United States, 119 Court-street, Boston.

Agents.

Paris, M. Hammond; Norway, Hall & Dow; Bethel, Grover & Burbank; Turner, John Blake; Dixfield, Charles P. Chase; Poland, Wm. Cousins, Harmon, H. Blake;—Rumford, J. H. Wardwell; Portland, Edward Mayo.

June 9, 1845. 1y4

BLANKS.

A good assortment of BLANKS may be found at

B. WALTON'S

BOOK-STORE,

PARIS-HILL, Me. opposite the Stage House.

Among which are

Town Orders,	Warrantee Deeds,
Justice Writs,	Mortgage do.
Court do.	Quitclaim do,
Justice Executions.	Administrator's do.
Bill of Sale,	Guardian's do.
Sheriffs' Sale,	Mortgage on personal
Sheriffs' Returns,	property,
Bail Bonds,	Poor Debtor's Oath,
Marriage Certificates,	Highway Surveyors Bills,

and many others which are in common use. Persons in want of blanks, of any kind, call and see for themselves.

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, by

T. P. BARROWS, Paris-Hill.

Prices—Filling with Gold, from 50 cts to $1,00.
" " Tin Foil, 25 " 50
Cleaning set of Teeth, 50 " 1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth, $1,00 " 1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

PARR'S LIFE PILLS.

THOMAS PARR,
Born 1483—Died 1635.

THIS fine Herbal Medicine has scarcely been introduced into the United States six months, yet in this short space of time, without any extraordinary exertions on the part of the proprietors, its sale in the States of New York, Pennsylvania, N. England States and Canada, has increased with such rapidity as to exceed their most sanguine expectations.—The public are now beginning to understand and appreciate the superior efficacy of this mild medicine to the powerful purgatives that have been hitherto sold them in the shape of pills which may give relief for a short time but always at the expense of the system, by enfeebling and rendering it more liable to receive again other complaints. On the contrary, Parr's Life Pills gently eradicate disease by removing all obstructions in the intestinal canal, purifying the blood, strengthening the system, and creating a natural and healthy action of the body—they also act powerfully as a tonic, and restore to the patient a long-lost appetite and a healthy craving for food. As a family medicine it is unequalled, and may be taken by every member of a family from the youngest to the oldest, being perfectly free from all mineral preparations, giving no pain, and acting mildly as a purgative. Many females who have taken this medicine speak in the highest terms of the great benefit they have had from the use of it, and to all females of a delicate habit of body we would particularly recommend this medicine; they will find it agreeable to take, soothing to the system, and certain in removing the sour and bad humor from the body—in the spring the torpid and pernicious fluids that have lain dormant in the body during the winter, but are again brought into activity, will be speedily removed by taking Parr's Life Pills every night, before going to bed, for two or three weeks. The proprietors have already many excellent testimonials of the efficacy of Parr's Life Pills in bilious and scarlatine complaints, chronic cases of colds, constipation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, debility and complaints incidental to females.

This diseases known by the names of abscess, languor, ague, leprosy, [illegible]mas, liver complaints, low spirits, bilious complaints, tumbago, blotches on the skin, measles, bowel complaints, nervous affections, cancers, pain in the breast, cholera morbus, palpitations, constipation of bowels, paralysis, consumptions, phlegm, convulsions, piles, debility, rheumatism, dropsy, ring worm, dysentary, scrofula or king's evil, faintings, sore throat, fevers of all kinds, strangury, female irregularities, stricture, fits, the dolourous, gout, tumors, giddiness, venereal affections of all kinds, glandular swellings, headache, whooping coughs, heart burn, white swellings, hoarseness, worms of every kind, inflammation, wens, indigestion, weakness from whatever cause, tea, jaundice, &c. have all been cured, simply by the use of PARR'S LIFE PILLS, thus showing that what has been considered different disorders, and requiring different treatment, all originated in the same cause, and can be cured by one universal treatment. PARR'S LIFE PILLS, although powerful in conquering disease, yet are as pure and harmless as new milk, and may be administered with confidence to the invalid, however weakly from long ill health, who will soon enjoy those delightful symptoms of a return to strong health, viz: good appetite, sound sleep, and an increase of animal spirits.

To have produced a medicine so benign and mild in its operation and effects, and yet so effectual in searching out and curing diseases of however long standing, exhibits on the part of Old Parr deep research, and a thorough knowledge of his subject. Those who have been the instruments of restoring this long lost secret to the world, feel confident, when they make the assertion, that *none need despair*, that if only a fair trial be given, the result will be restoration to health and happiness.

"Thus shall their humble labors merit praise,
And future PARRS be blessed with honored days."

Agents—Paris, THOMAS CROCKER; Norway, A. C. Dennison & Co.; North Livermore, J. Coolidge; Canton Mills J. M. Deshon; Dixfield, Chas. T. Case; Rumford, Joshua Graham; Rumford Corner, J. H. Wardwell; Wilton, J. F. W. Gould; E. Wilton, J. & E. Beane; Augusta, E. Fuller.

SETH W. FOWLE, sole Agent for New England. Office 138 Washington St., Boston. Single boxes, 25 cts. Dozen or family boxes, 50 cts. with full directions.—Aug. 27. 16